THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1894.

NO DEMOCRATIC QUORUM.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS FILIBUS-TERING AGAINST THE TARIFF.

The Hawaiian Question Up-To-Day's Appointments-Indiana Postmas ters-Per Capita Circulation Other Washington News.

the lack of a quorum blocked the tariff debate yesterday, and an order was passed recalling absentees, only ninety-eight mem-bers by actual count were on the floor when the House was called to order at noon to-

Immediately thereafter the fight of the Hawalian matter was precipitated by Mr. Boutelie of Maine. Although the Democratic members of the ways and means committee were willing to devote two days (tomorrow and Saturday) to this subject, they decided, after the wasting of the day vesterday through the persistency of Mr. Boutelle, to shut the Hawaiian debate out entirely until the tariff bill was disposed of. Accordingly, when Mr. Boutelle called up his privileged Hawaiian resolution this morning, Mr. McMillin, on behalf of the committee, raised the question of consideration. Mr. Boutelle was sarcasne and Mr. McMillin rather contemptuous in the exchange of shots before was sureastic and Mr. McMillin rather con-temptuous in the exchange of shots before the vote was taken. By a rising vote of 58 to 124 the House decided not to consider the resolutions. The yeas and nays were then demanded, and the Republicans con-tinued the fillbustering against the tariff bill, the Democrats not being able to muster

enate met this morning, only a score of enaters being present when the Vice-resident rapped the Senate to order. enator Hoar presented the following reso-ation with a request that it lie on the table

the present:

tesolved, That the Secretary of the Treasy be requested to inform the Senate of what
ms have been paid to the Hon. James H.
ount for safary, services or other expenses
a special commissioner to Hawaii, together
th copies of all orders, vouchers and repts for such payment, and also to inform
a Senate from what funds and under, or by
tue of what appropriation or law the same
we been paid.

On motion of Senator Gorman, the Sen-agreed that when it adjourned to-day it to meet on Monday next.

TO-DAY'S NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4.—Presi-ent Clevelal d sent to the Senate to-day the

ollowing nominations: John W. Ross, of the District of Columbia,

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4.- Fou esidential postmasters were appointed in diana to-day. There was no change at addeton, in Mr. Bynum's district, which was raised from the fourth-class, necessitating a re-appointment. The same was true with Converse, in Mr. Martin's district. Congressman Hammond secured a new postmuster at his home town, Hammond, and Congressman McNagny scored a point in

THE TAX ON INCOMES.

Representative McMillin Tells How Will Be Cellected. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4.—Representative McMillin, chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the internal revenue feature of the tariff bill, has given to a reporter the salient feature of the income tax measure, which he expects to complete

tax measure, which he expects to complete in a day or two. He said:

The corporation tax part of the measure will not require an inquisition on every individual to determine what amount of corporate stock he holds, but the assessment will be made arainst and paid by the corporations in the first instance, and hance a man owning corporate stock will not be werried by the assessors unless he is subject to an individual income tax. The corporation will pay the tax of each of its incorporators, and will in turn charge it up against them. But, to prevent taxing a man twice, if a corporation pays for an incorporator on the dividends he would derive, he, in turn, is credited with that amount in assessing his general income for taxation. As to foreigners and foreign associations helding interest-bearing securities in this country, they will be assessed the same as our own citizens. It will not be necessary to go abroad in order to ascertain these investments, as the assessment against the corporation will cover all of its stockholders, foreign as well as domestic.

The collection of the tax will be in the hands of the Internal Revenne Bureau. It

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

Washington, D. C., January 4.—The Senate is being flooded with printed petitions from eight manufacturers throughout the country asking for a uniform rate of

of cigars to the consumer, compelled the manufacturer to cut down the wages of cigarmakers, and to furnish an inferior quality to the public, this being, they claim, the only way in which the manufacturer could make up for the increased rate of duty. Furthermore, as the larger increased rate of duty requires so much more capital, which is out of reach of the bulk of manu-facturers, it can not they say but facturers, it can not, they say, but pave the way for concentrating the cigar industry in the hands of a few, and creating a monopoly of it by driving out of the business all the smaller and middle-class manufacturers. Hence the outspoken advocacy of a very few of the largest manufacturers for the ex-cessive rate. The Sumatra leaf has become cessive rate. The Sumatra leaf has become a necessity for the entire cigar industry. Any rate of duty, therefore, that tends to diminish the consumption of the Sumatra leaf must necessarily also reduce the revenue from it to the Government. The reduction of the McKinley rate to \$1 a pound, as provided in the Wilson tariff bill, does not satisfy them, as it will resilted.

the House was called to order at noon today. The prospect for a Democratic quorum looked gloomy. Still Col. Ike Hill, the
Democratic whip, expressed the opinion that
a quorum of Democrats was in the city.
Some communications were laid before the
House, and the Speaker announced the reappointment of Messrs. Wheeler of Alabama, Breckinridge of Kentucky and Hitt
of Illinois as the regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Immediately thereafter the fight of the
Hawaiian matter was precipitated by Mr.
Boutelle of Maine. Although the Democratic members of the ways and means committee were willing to devote two days (tomorrow and Saturday) to this subject,
they decided, after the wasting of the
day yesterday through the persistency

The prospect for a Democratic quoinil, does not satisfy them, as it
will neither yield the mecessary
relief to the manufacturers nor the
equevalent they say, to a protection of
about 900 per cent. on the cost of producing
the highest grade of cigar-leaf in this country, which is about 12 cents a pound, and
the domestic leaf has, in addition, a natural
protection of several hundred per cent.
more, in the fact that the average price of
the foreign leaf suitable for wrappers is not
less than \$1 a pound in the foreyment.
A duty of \$1 per pound on leaf tobacco is
equivalent, they say, to a protection of
about 900 per cent. on the cost of producing
the highest grade of cigar-leaf in this country, which is about 12 cents a pound, and
the domestic leaf has, in addition, a natural
protection of several hundred per cent.
more, in the fact that the average price of
the foreign leaf suitable for wrappers is not
less than \$1 a pound in the foreign markets, where it is bought for American consumption.

The petitions, with all others
on the content of the co

MONEY OF ALL NATIONS.

The Circulation, Per Capita, of Each Shown By a Treasury Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4.-The Treasury Department presents a table showstocks of money in the aggregate, and per capita, in the principal countries of the world. This shows that France, with a population of 38,300,000, has the highest per capita circulation of any of the countries named in the table, viz: \$36.81. The report

named in the table, viz: \$36.81. The report says:

"The straits," with a population of 3,800,000, have a ver capiga circulation of 22.94. Others are: Belgium; 28.70; Australia. \$28.05; the United States, \$26.02; the Netherlands, \$24.34. In China, with a population of 402.700,000, the per capita circulation is but \$1.80. all in silver. Following China in this respect, Roumania has a circulation per capita of 24.80; Servia, \$4.27; Sweden, \$2.71; Turkey, \$2.29; a population of 39.200,000; Central American States, \$8.78; Japan \$4: India \$3.44, against a population of 287,200,000; Hayth, \$4.80; the United Kingdom, \$20.44; Germany, \$18.55; Portugal, with a population of but 4,700,000, has a per capita of \$19.85. The South American States have a per capita of \$19.67; Canada, \$10; Cuba, \$12.31; Italy, \$9.59; Switzerland, \$14.45; Greece, \$12.22; Spain, \$17.14; / retro-Hongary, \$0.59; Norway, \$5.60; Denmark, \$11.72; Russia, \$8.17, with a population of 124,000,000. and Mexico, \$5.

Since this statement was tabulated the per capita circulation of the United States has decreased to \$25.55. The table puts the stock of gold money at \$3,901,900,000; silver, \$3,931,100,000, and paper money at \$2,700,000,000.

THE RUMOR ABOUT MARTIN. It Was Started By a Disappointed Demo-cratic Office-Seeker.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.] clined to be a candidate for renomination. The story was printed at the same time in the Peru and Wabash pewspapers and telegraphed to Indianapolis papers.

Congressman Martin says there is absolutely no foundation for the announcement, and the responsibility for the publication is, according to a rumor in the Indiana delegation, placed at the door of a disappointed Democratic office-seeker in Mr. Martin district. The story goes that Mr. Martin has written a sharp letter to the supposed a uthor demanding a correction.

The plateglass windows of this kind the adjacent buildings opposite those consumed, were all broken by the heat, but the other damage was comparatively trifling. The fire also leaned across Madison street to the building on the northeast corner of Summit, a three-story structure occupied by the Toledo Electric Street Railway as a transfer stable and office and by several real estate men and others. The two upper stories were badly damaged, but the firemen succeeded in preventing its entire destruction.

Indianapolis Lawyers Argue a Case. [Special to the Indianapolis News.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4.—The Louis Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. George Clark, executor, from the Supreme Court of Indiana, is being argued in the United States Supreme Court this after-noon. Ex-Attorney General Miller is arguing the case for the defense. The names of the late Senator McDonald and John M. Butler, of Indiana, appear in the list of plaintiff's attorneys while Miller & Elam and F. Winter are put down for the defense. and F. Winter are put down for the detense.
The suit was brought against the railroad company for the death of August Clark, who was fatafly injured in a railway accident near English, Ind., while on his way from Evansville to Louisville. In the lower court a \$9,000 judgment was rendered.
A motion for a new trial was denied and

later a writ of error granted to the United States Supreme Court. Indianians at the Capital. Ispecial to The Indianapolis News. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4 .- Con gressman Cooper expects the appointment of Willis G. Neff as postmaster at Green-

castle, this week.

M. V. B. Spencer, of Ft. Wayne, whose appointment as pension agent for Indiana is considered highly probable, arrived at a late hour last night. He wants the appointment and carried a gripsack full of strong local recommendations. He will remain several days to confer with Congressman McNagny and the Senators. McNagny and the Senators.

C. McBride, of Indianapolis, is at the

Riggs.
The widow of Gen. Thomas Bennett, of Richmond, is visiting in Washington.
Frank Larelte, of Marion, and John B. Stowen, of Evansville, are late arrivals.

Bills By Indiana Members [Special to the Indianapolis News.] WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4.—Bills were introduced in the House to-day by the following Indiana Congressmen: Mr. McNagny, to pension William Watson, of Garrett; Mr. Cooper, to pay Joseph P. Catterson \$167 and interest for losses sus-tained by the war, and to pension John Brisden and Hiram Pauley; by Mr. Waugh, to pension A. W. Billinger and Sarah Gordon

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4 .- On the Columbus, Ind., Postmaster-General Bis-sell to-day ordered the dismissal of carriers

|Special to The Indianapolis News.1 WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4.-Three fourth-class postmasters were appointed in Indiana to-day: At Flackville, Marion county, W. C. Rush, vice W. L. Farring-ton, resigned; at Lasher, Perry county, Mary E. King vice Abram Lasher, resigned; at Tier, Grant county, C. M. Harrison vice Mrs. Adaline Burnett, removed.

An Evansville Man Fixed. [Special to The Indianapolis News.] WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4.—John B. Stowens, of Evansville, was appointed to a place in the Government Printing Office

GREAT FIRE AT TOLEDO.

MANY RULL DINGS BURNING, CAUS-ING A LOSS OF \$750,000.

For a Time the Destruction of the Entire City Was Threatened-The Burnt District-Much Damage by a Fire At Detroit.

Tolepo, O., January 4.—The cause of ast night's fire is as yet a mystery. The flames broke out in the upper part of F. N. Quale & Co.'s elevator and before the firenen had gotten fully to work an explosion occurred, presumably of dust, which tore the upper part of the building gave the strong southwest then blowing an opportunity to fan the flames into a tremendous conflagration. Directly across Water street, which is a very narrow thoroughfare, stood the Chamber of Commerce Block, extending through to Summit street, and occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American District Company, Spiltzer & Co.'s Bank and the First National Bank. The upper stories were occupied as offices by lawyers, insurance men, etc., and the progress of the flames was so rapid that the liw libraries, private papers and other contents of the offices could not be saved. It is almost an impossibility to give an accurate estimate of the loss. While the fire was thus eating its way westward the wind the block which occupies the width of Madison street at the river, and soon the business block and elevator, occupying the space between Water street and the Maumee, was rapidly consumed. The Water-street portion was occupied by the offices of C. A. King & Co., two job printing offices and a number of other small business offices. The rooms of the Toledo Press Club and the Burns Curling Club

were in the second story.

From this block the flames leaped westward across Water street and destroyed a two-story brick occupied by Septimus Coad as a saloon and residence. North of this is a vacant lot and this stayed the progress of the flames in this direction. river front, next northward from the King elevator, is an old elevator, the first built in Toledo, which has not been used for a number of years. It caught fire a number of times, but the firemen succeeded in extinguishing it.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE GONE. The Chamber of Commerce was within thirty minutes a roaring furnace of flames. The fire worked its way to the next build ing southward, on Summit street, belonging to the estate of C. L. Luce, and occupied by C. H. Moore, of Detroit, as a museum and theater called "Wonderland." This was destroyed, with the animals birds in the menagerie department on the upper floor. The next building southward, a four-story structure, occupied by the wholesale drug house of West & Truax, wholesale drig house of west & Irbax, next fell a prey to the flames, and was totally destroyed, with its contents. The thick wall between this and the Bronson block checked the further progress of the fire on the east side of Summit street. The Hartford Block, standing on the southwest corner of Madison and Sammit street, directly sources from WASHINGTON, January 4.—There is an interesting story back of the announcement danger, and it was only by the greatest exinteresting story back of the announcement simultaneously in several Indiana newspapers that Congressman Martin had declined to be a candidate for renomination. The story was printed at the same time in the Peru and Wabash newspapers and telegraphed to Indianapolis papers.

Congressman Martin says there is absolutely no foundation for the announcement, and the responsibility for the publication is, according to a rumor in the Indiana delegation. The story structure occupied by the Toledo Electric Street Railway as a transfer stable

The wind carried burning brands to the northwest for a distance of at least half a mile, and threatened at one time to involve the city in a general conflagration. Every by the occupants of the houses, however, and dozens of incipient fires were extinguished. the fire began, died down within the hour, and this aided the fire department in their task. A careful estimate of the losses foot up three-quarters of a million dollars. It is by all odds the greatest fire Toledo has

SOME OF THE LOSSES,

The largest losses are as follows:

T. P. Brown, Chamber of Commerce building, \$200,000, insurance \$110,000; F. N. Quales, grain and elevator, \$200,000, tully insured; Frank T. King, grain and elevator, \$160,000; \$118,000 insurance; Toledo Press Club \$2,000, no insurance; C. L. Luce estate building, \$60,000; Wonderland Theater, owned by Moore and others, of Buffalo, \$50,000; Samuel Young, building, \$50,000; West & Truax, wholesale drugs, \$75,000, insurance \$45,000; William Baker, Hartford Block, \$10,000; Mrs. E. Bullock, Cincinnata, An derson Block, \$10,000; Second National Bank, office fixtures, \$10,000; Second National Bank, office fixtures, etc., \$25,000. In the vault which lies in the ruins, is more than \$200,000. It can not now be told whether this is destroyed or not. Spitzer & Co., bankers' and bond brokers' office fixtures, \$20,000, besides a large sum in the vault; Western Union Telegraph, \$40,000; Bacon & Huber, architects, \$46,000; E. O Failis, architect, \$25,000; Union Central Life Insurance, \$16,000; Sep Coad, saloon, \$10,000; John Poag Estate Building, \$15,000; Robinson Street Railroad Company, general offices, about \$10,000. The largest losses are as follows:

A BIG LOSS AT DETROIT.

Hinchman & Sons and Other Concer Damaged Probably \$250,000. DETROIT, January 4 .- Fire started from some unknown cause in the third story of the T. H. Hinchman & Sons whole sale drug store about 6:30 last, evening The entire four stories were shortly beyond saving and the firemen directed their efforts to adjoining buildings. The Hinchman building, which was owned by D. Hinchman of the firm, was four stories high and extended through four stories high and extended, through the block from Jefferson avenue to Woodbridge street, with an addition on the Woodbridge street end. Adjoining the latter is Standard Bros,' wholesale hardware house, which also suffered heavily from fire and water. W. H. Edgar & Co., wholesale sugar dealers, sustained a loss of several hundred dollars from fire, water and smoke. Another building occupied by Louis Blitz & Co., fancy glass manufacturers, was somewhat damaged with a small loss on stock. The Hinchman house was one of the oldest and largest in the State. Their loss on building and stock will probably reach \$165,000; insurance, \$115,000. The Standard stock and building were valued at \$115,000, nearly covered by insurance. Their actual nearly covered by insurance. Their actual loss can not now be estimated, but it is believed the entire loss will be about

PRINCETON, Minn., January 4.-N. E. Jesmer's large brick store and five other stores were consumed by fire yesterday morning. Loss \$50,000, with insurance of

Boycotting the Big Four Railway. COLFAX, January 4.—The Big Four rail road is being closely boycotted by the mer-chants and business men of this city. A chants and business men of this city. A short time ago a system of inter-locking switches were completed at the crossing of the Big Four and the Michigan division of the Vandalia road in this city. Since these switches were put in operation the fast trains on the Big Four, and the most convenient ones to Indianapolis and Chicago, do not stop. This want of recognition on the part of the Big Four and the most convenient ones to Indianapolis and Chicago, do not stop. This want of recognition on the part of the Big Four management is considered rank injustice by the business men and they have accordingly thrown all of

their freight business to the Vandalia, which makes a competing rate from Indianapolis and other points where the two roads come in competition. Failure to stop the Big Four fast trains here does not only affect merchants and shippers, but it is very purceptibly felt by hotel men, and is an annoying inconvenience to the traveling men.

CARNEGIE SAILS FOR EGYPT. Ill Health Makes the Trin Necessary -His Workmen.

NEW YORK, January 4 .- Among the pas sengers on the steamship Olympia, which sailed to-day for Egypt were Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Carnegie. The millionaire iron master goes abroad by imperative instructions of his physician, with the view of shaking off a severe attack of the grip which he contracted at Pittsburg several weeks ago. He will return in the spring. weeks ago. He will return in the spring. During his absence all the mills operated by his company will be kept running, although at reduced wages, he taking the view that the men ought to be enabled, at least, to earn sufficient money to keep them from want during the hard times. While the condition of his health for several days past has been such as to give considerable past has been such as to give considerable anxiety to his friends, Mr. Carnegie be-lieves that a couple of weeks on the water and a few months' sojourn under the balmy skies of Egypt will restore him to his old-

HE PLAYED WITH MATCHES.

O., Was Burned To Death. neident occurred here vesterday morning. Little curly-headed John Heiser, age four, son of the cashier of the Second National Bank of this city, while playing with matches in the stable, set the straw on fire, and in a minute the entire barn was in a blaze. The little fellow was in the loft and his screams brought his mother to the scene. Nothing could be done, however, and the child was burned to a crisp. The mother was also badly burned trying to rescue the boy, and is in a dangerous condi-

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

For the thirty-six hours ending 8 p. m. Friday: Decidedly colder Thursday night, the rain of the day turning to light flurries of snow; much colder, fair weather on Friday.

The storm area remained stationary near Lake Michigan; exceedingly high tempera-ture continued east of the Mississippi, and quite low temperature west; below with snow west of the upper lakes. LOCAL TEMPERATURE.

.....44° | 2 p. m.... The Weather In Other Cities Observations taken by the United States Weather Bureau at 7 a. m. to-day:

Boston, cloudy, temperature 40°. New York, cloudy, temperature 40°. Washington, cloudy, temperature 38°. Jacksonville, cloudy, temperature 48°. Pittsburg, cloudy, temperature 64°. Cleveland, cloudy, temperature 50°. Cincinnati, cloudy, temperature 54° Louisville, cloudy, temperature 36°.
Chicago, cloudy, temperature 36°.
St. Louis, cloudy, temperature 36°.
Kansas City, cloudy, temperature 20°.
Omaha, clear, temperature 12°.
St. Paul, snow, temperature —24°.
St. Vincent, clear, temperature —24°.
Bismarck, clear, temperature —18°.
C. F. B. Wappenhans,
Local Forecast Official.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4 .- The Knights of Pythias in this city are getting well in hand the work of organization for the encampment of the order to be held in this city next August. Committees have been appointed to canvass the whole city, and also all trades and business houses. A committee on public comfort also has been named, and provision will be made at once to send circulars of information to all Pythian lodges. Arrangements can be made for entertaining 150,000 visitors, and Gen. James R. Carnahan, the head of the order, says that 2,000 uniformed men will encamp on the monument lot, south of the White House, the use of which has been

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4 .- The nostal monstrosities known as Columbian stamps are still on sale owing to the fact that, contrary to expectations, the Postoffice Department was unable to unload the stock on hand before the close of the year. The de mand for stamps is now being filled entirely with the Columbian issue, and it is though that the supply will run out before the end of next week. The old red stamp will then of next week. The old red stamp will then once again reign supreme. The postmasters of the leading cities report large sales of sets of Columbian stamps as souvenirs, and the officials of the department say that after the supply is exhausted the sets will command a premium that will increase with every succeeding year.

New York's Charity Ball. NEW YORK, January 4.—New York's leading social event, the annual charity ball, was held last night in the Madison Square Garden. The immense hall was al-

most beyond recognition when the decorators had finished their work, so profuse were the floral and electric embellishments. Never since the grand reception tendered the Infanta Eulalia during her recent visit to America has such a brilliant gathering of Gotham's select and most exclusive society leaders and followers been seen as that which gathered last night.

The Coughlin Trial. CHICAGO, January 4.-Joseph H. Dundas, a court reporter, took the stand in the Coughlin trial to-day and read the notes he had taken in the testimony given by the late Agnes McNerny at the former trial.
The testimony related to the man who had
called for Dr. Cronin on the night of May
4 and who drove the Doctor away behind

Killed His Little Son OTTUMWA, Ia., January 4.-At Glasgow, in Jefferson county, John Levicks and George Sturgis quarreled. Levicks ordered Sturgis to leave his place and upon refusal procured a shot-gun to enforce the demand. While he was following Sturgis he stumbled, discharging one barrel into his ten-year-old son, inflicting a fatal wound.

MILAN, January 4.—The Secolo declares that the private fortune of King Humbert, of Italy, amounting to 100,000,000 lire, has been deposited with the London house of the Rothschilds. The Secolo also says that the greater portion of this sum has been saved out of the civil list, at the rate of about 10,000,000 lire per year.

Donaldson, assistant postmaster here, has disappeared with several registered packages. A partial examination has developed a shortage of \$1,400. Postmaster Ball has been sick and Donaldson practically had full control of the office.

SPRINGFIELD, January 4.-Sister Blandina, a member of the Sisterhood of St. tor at St. John's Hospital and fell down the

elevator shaft, killing her instantly. Her name in the world was Mary Yax. She came here three years ago from Belleville. A Duel Over a Woman. GALLATIN, Tenn., January 4 .- At Sprin Hill, Ky., yesterday, L. W. Fowler and P. C. Yousen, rivals for the same indy's hand, met. Fowler shot Yousen fatally, but before Yousen died he stabbed Fowler so seriously that he can not recover.

INDIANA CONGRESSMEN

REPUBLICANS EXPECT TO CARRY SIX DISTRICTS THIS YEAR.

The Claims Made By a Sanguin Member of the Party-The Can-Aldatos in Various Districts and Their Chances.

Special to The Indianapolis News.I WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4 .- One o the leading Republicans of Indiana, who has been in Washington for the past week and whose acquaintance with the politic of the State makes him a competent authority, spoke very hopefully of the Repubin Indiana next year. "The Republican leaders," said he, "con

sider that six of the Indiana districts are certain to go Republican. These are the First, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth. Martin's and Coun's districts are regarded as doubtful. The candidates for the Republican nomination for most of districts are already in the field, and they are very numerous, in view of the fact that Republican prospects are everywhere regarded so bright. In the first district there are two candidates, ex-Congressman Frank Posey, of Evansville, and A. P. Twineham, of Princeton. It is my opinion that Posey will get the nomination. The district is very close, but Poscy believes he can carry it. In the Second district (Bretz's), which is strongly Democratic, the Republican nomination will go begging. I have not heard of any candidates in the Third district. Had it not been for the failure of the DePauws, Newton DcPauw would undoubtedly have been the Republican candidate and would have made a strong race. The Republicans regard the Third district, which is repre-sented by Jason Brown, as fighting ground, sented by Jason Brown, as fighting ground, but do not claim it. Holman has a hard fight on hand in the Fourth district. He will have a strong Republican competitor in either Capt. A. D. Vanosdel, formerly Department Commander of the G. A. R. of Indiana, or Captain Taggart, of Greensburg. In the Fifth district the Republicans will probably nominate ex-Consul Sweeney, of Columbus, and they fully expect him to defeat Congressman Cooper. In the Sixth district Henry U. Johnson will be renominated and, of course, be re-elected, on account of the strong Republican majority.

THE INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT. THE INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT.

"While the Republicans do not make claims of earrying Bynum's district, it is my opinion that it is sure to go Republican next year. Charles Henry stands a fair show of the nomination again. Taylor Durbin is also favorably spoken of, but he is understood to be in the race for State Tressurer. The Eighth district, repre-Treasurer. The Eighth district, represented by Brookshire, is put down as certainly Republican. The two principal candidates are ex-Congressman James Johnson, of Rockville, and ex-State Senator James L. Mount, of Montgomery county. Mount is very popular. He gave Brookshire a very close race once before, and many Republicans believe he could beat is very strong with the farmer element. In him if given the nonination next year. He the Ninth district there is going to be a him if given the nomination next year. He
the Ninth district there is going to be a
lively race for the Republican nomination.
Daniel Waugh, of Tipton, is supposed to
be a candidate for re-nomination. His
principal opponent will be W. H. H. Hart,
formerly third auditor of the treasury. The
The other candidates are Robert Graham
and S. J. Lindley, of Hamilton; "Billy"
Wood, the present prosecutor of Lafayette,
and Frank Handley, of Warren county. In
the Tenth district there are supposed to be
three candidates—Charles Landis, of three candidates—Charles Landis, of Delphi; Mayor Johnson, of Valparaiso, who made the race against Congressman Hammond, and Frank Swigart, of Logansport. It is believed that Landis will get the nomination. He is a young man and the Indians Republicans in the future pro-

IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS. "I have heard nobody spoken of for Con gress in the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth districts. Martin's district ought to be carried by the Republicans next year on account of the effect which the tariff bill will have on the manufacturing interests will have on the manufacturing interests and of the mismanagement of the Pension Bureau which is so distasteful to the old soldiers. The large oil interests in Martin's district look with considerable distrust on the Wilson bill, which puts crude petroleum on the free list. McNagny's district is heavily Democratiq, but is a fickle quantity. I am told that there is considerable disaffection among the German Lutherans around Ft. Wayne. McNagny is a young man and a hustler, and I Nagny is a young man and a hustler, and think has given his people good satisfac-tion, and he may be hard to defeat, though the Republicans do not concede the district to the Democrats. Conn's district, though under ordin ry circumstances safely Democratic, will be somewhat doubt-ful next year, on account of quarrels over patronage and the general distrust in which the Democratic party is now held.

DEATH OF JOHN TAYLOR. Ploneer of Henry County-Col. J R. Mahan-Other Deaths.

NEW CASTLE, January 4.- John Taylor, a pioneer of this county, died yesterday exhaustion due to old age.

Mr. Taylor was ninety-one years old. He was a native of Ohio, having been born at Athens in December, 1892. He came to indiana in 1828, settling at New Castle, where he engaged in the saddlery business. In 1838 he opened a hotel; and for many years he operated the Bundy House. He was the first in Henry county to subscribe stock in the Richmond & Cincinnati railway, and he siways took a prominent part in building up New Castle. He retired from active business in 1877. Five children survive him: Mrs. E. B., Martindale. of Indianapolis; Mrs. Robert B. Smith, of New Castle; Mrs. Marie McMeans, of Fairbury, Neb.; James M. Taylor, of Illinois, and George O. Taylor, formerly lessee of the Denison Hotel, Indianapolis.

(Special to The Indianapolis News. GREENCASTLE, January 4 .- Col. John R Mahan died last night, at his residence this city, of general debility. He was i his seventieth year.

Mr. Mahan served as sheriff of Putnam county from 1858 to 1860, when he enlisted in the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, his company being known as the "Asbury Guards." He was afterward chosen major a dicutenant-colonel of the regiment. Re was also colonel of the Pitty-fith Regiment, and was placed in command at Camp Morton on the expiration of its term of service, when he assisted in organizing several regiments.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., January 4.-Victor Considerant, the celebrated French philan-thropist and socialistic leader, who died in Paris, France, a few days ago, was for many years a resident of San Antonio, being ex-iled by Napoleon. He returned to France land in the vicinity of San Antonio, upon which he established extensive French colonies. He was also the founder of Dallas, Tex., which place was started upon the cooperative plan. in 1870. He owned many thousand acres of

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4.—Charles S. Larrabee, president of the Larrabee iron and machine works at Bath, Me., and Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, dropped dead of heart failure Tuesday at the Indian Head proving grounds, on the Potomac rice.

ernoon. He had been prominent in legal circles, and was at one time a law partner of the late Gen. James Shields. He was born in North Ireland.

Nowata, I. T., January 4.—The Rev. Charles Journeycake, chief of the Delaware Indians, died yesterday afternoon at Alluwe. He had been the leader of the tribe for many years and was much respected.

THE TRIAL OF HENDERSON ARRAIGNED AT NOBLESVILLE FOR KILLING JOHN TARPEY.

TWO CONCERNS CLOSE DOWN. Many Men Out of Work-A Great Coal Miners' Strike.

hundred men are thrown out of work by the shutting down to-day of the Ashland blast furnace, the action being based upon slack sales and low prices. It is under that operations will not be resumed for five months, unless there should be a decided improvement in existing conditions in the

meantime.

JOLIET, Ill., January 4.—The Joliet branch of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company closed down yesterday, making idle about nine hundred men.

To Provide Work For Unemployed NEW YORK, January 4.-The West End ssociation has submitted to Mayor Gilroy bills which it wants to introduce in the Legislature for the improvement of River-side Park and Riverside drive, involving an expenditure of \$1,000,000 a year, the object expenditure of \$1,000,000 a year, the object being to aid the unemployed by furnishing work. The contemplated improvements are a viaduet over Ninety-sixth street, in Riverside drive, where there is a grade, the finishing of the retaining wall dividing the park from the drive and new walks in the park. The Meyor said he would approve park. The Mayor said he would approve the scheme if the expenditure was limited to \$250,000 a year.

and Chicago Gas Cosl Company, at Snow-den and Gastonville, Hacket county: at Finley, Henry Florsheim and D. M. Ander-son's, also located near Finleyville. Aimost 3,000 men are interested and the struggle will likely be a stubborn one. The men are determined to remain out until the sixty-five-cent rate is paid.

A Reduction In Wages. Toledo, O., January 4.-The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, railroad ans announced a 10 per cent, reduction on the wages of all employes receiving more than \$50 per month, to go into effect the 15th inst. The men will not strike.

institution, with a capital of \$25,000 and average deposits of \$50,000, the customers being in the main wealthy farmers. The loss in cash and papers is estimated by the bank officials at \$35,000. There is not the slightest clew as to who did the work

Federal Court Work at New Albany. (Special to The Indianapolis News.) NEW ALBANY, January 4. - In the United States Court, now in session in this city, Judge Baker presiding, G. Riley Fox, charged

[Special to The Indianapolis News.] GREENSBURG, January 4.-W. E. Short. a well-known grocer, has made an assignment to Ludlow Johnston. Liabilities \$3,000, assets about \$1,100. The principal creditors are George W. Stout, wholesale grocer, of Indianapolis, and Menzie Bros., meat dealers, this city. Poor collections is the cause. This is the first failure here this

LOUISVILLE, January 4.-To-day's issue of the Woodford Sun, one of the most influential papers in the Ashland district, contains an editorial advocating the election of the Hon. W. C. Owen to Congress. tion of the Hon. W. C. Owen to Congress. The Sun has heretofore been a zealous supporter of Colonel Breckinridge, but now declares that the Pollard scandal will destroy his usefulness in Congress.

PARIS, January 4.—The following table gives the average wine production for the

past decade:
France, 681,181,000 gallons; Italy, 680,000,000;
Spain, 563,520,000; Austria-Hungary, 144,200,000;
Germany, 83,250,000; Portugal, 78,758,000; Russia, 72,300,000; Servia, 60,750,000; Bulgaria, 56,-250,000; Turkey, 45,000,000; Boumania, 40,450,000;
Greece, 31,550,000; Switzerland, 22,500,000. No Extension to Omaha. PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—The report

that the Pennsylvania intends extending its system to Omaha is characterized by Secnd Vice-President Green as absurd, it being the settled policy of the company not to build or acquire any lines west of the Burlesquers Horsewhip an Editor.

SEDALIA, January 4.-Three female mem bers of Mile. Mora's Burlesque Company were fined in the Police Court yesterday orning for assault and battery on J. West Goodwin, editor of the Sedalia Bazoo. They horsewhipped him in his office for a

Governor Lewelling denies that he has Charles Slusher and Charles Vokes will fight for a purse of \$650 near Louisville, Ky., Donald Kennedy, one of the most noto-

ious opium smugglers in the country, has een arrested at Detroit. Every man in the employ of the Chicago street railway, from the president down, three thousand in all, has been vaccinated. Ex-Governor William E. Russell, of Masachusette, says that he is going to quit poli-ics and devote himself to the practice of law.

Johnny Churchill, age thirteen, shot and killed Will Northrup, age fifteen, at Lebanon, Mo., when the latter was discovered robbing At Cleveland, O., yesterday, 4,000 unemployed men held a meeting and were addressed by Mayor Blee. Good order was preserved. The city will give them work.

A conference of the leaders of the Farmers' Alliance in Ohio was held yesterday, and a resolution was adopted demanding the respected of March 18 territor Meeting Meeting.

culture.

! Republicans of the Fourteenth New York district have nominated Lemnel Ely Quigg, of the New York Tribune, for Congressman. Frederick A. Seagrist has been nominated for Congress by the Fifteenth district Republi-

At Louisville, three damage suits, aggregating \$75,000, were begun yesterday against the Phænix Bridge Company. The plaintiffs are administrators for Charles Murphy, Charles F. Holderer and Cassius M. Cook, victims of the bridge disaster.

Two hundred drunken miners from Frazier, Ia., descended on the neighboring town of Dayton Tuesday night and assulted every one they met. City Marshal Lawson, of Dayton, was shot and killed and a number of others were wounded. Eleven of the rioters have been arrested. A foud has existed between the two towns for the last five years.

ARRAIGNED AT NOBLESVILLE

Fransferred From Indianapolis On a Change of Venue to Hamilton County-The Story of the Crime in Detail.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.] NOBLESVILLE, January 4.—The case the State against Lon Henderson, charge with murdering John Tarpey at Indian polis last June, was called for trial by Judge Stephenson this morning. A jury was impaneled, and Prosecutor McMath made the epening state-ment. Henderson is defended by F. S. Foote, of Indianapolis, and W. R. Fertig, of Noblesville

The widow of Tarpey was the first witness on the stand. She told of her husband going to the meeting of a building and loan association and being brought home the next morning, dead. The four children of Tarpey are also present, also a brother of Mrs. Tarpey, who has recently come from England. Mrs. Mallian, a sister of Henderson, and his mother and his little son are also present.

Several citizens of Haughville went to a saloon late at night last June to get a drink. As they entered the place, a man with the money-drawer under his arm ran out, and John Tarpey, one of the party who at-PITTSBURG, January 4.—The strike of the coal miners on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which was strange stories were told, resulting in sevbegun Tuesday, is now complete. The eral innocent men being suspected. The miners affected are those of the Pittsburg citizens of the town raised a sum of money as a reward for the arrest and conviction of

the murderer.

About this time there were a number of bold robberies committed in Indianapolis. Men were waylaid and stores plundered. In an attempt to rob a South Side store one of the thieves tried to kill an officer. A woman went to the police station and reported that Lon Henderson had tried to
steal a mule belonging to her. Detectives
Thornton and McGuff, suspecting
Henderson of the other crimes,
determined to arrest him. They
went to his house about noon and demanded
admittages. This rear related and they wages of all employes receiving more than \$50 per month, to go into effect the 15th inst. The men will not strike.

A BIG HAUL BY BURGLARS.

They Obtained \$35,000 From a Franklin Grove (III.) Bank.

ROCKFORD, Ill., January 4.—Burglars blew open the large safe in the Franklin Grove Bank, south of this city, Tuesday night and made away with everything of value in the vault. The concern is a private institution, with a capital of \$25,000 and average deposits of \$50,000, the customers being in the main wealthy farmers. The loss in cash and papers is estimated by the loss in cash and papers i

a burglary a few days before. HENDERSON ADMITS THE MURDER, In the west part of the city lives a woman but whom he had forsaken for her daughter She informed the police that it was Hender son who had shot the man in the Haugh NEW ALBAY, January 4.—In the United States Court, now in session in this city. Judge Baker presiding, G. Riley Fox, charged with robbing the mails, was sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary in Jeffersonville.

Newtow and David White, of Bloomington, charged with making counterfeit money, were discharged.

John Garrity of Jeffersonville, for selling liquor without a license, was fined \$100 and sentenced to the penitentiary for sixty days.

Caused By Poor Collections.

Caused By Poor Collections.

(Special to The Indianapolis News) his arm, and a pistel in his hand. At this moment two men came in, the third who struggled with him. struggle the pistol exploded and the man fefl. Henderson waded the river twice and finally made his way to the house of the

woman who afterward betraved him. He woman who afterward betrayed him. He told her what he had done and threw the mask and revolver into a vault. He did not know, he said, that the man had been killed until he read it in the papers next day. Then he determined to leave the country, but engaged in a robbery and was shot. He was hiding at home, waiting was shot. He was hiding at home, waiting for his wound to heal, when the detectives arrested him. Henderson says that he had no intention of killing the man, who was a stranger to him, and that the weapon held in his hand was accidentally discharged. He demanded that the reward offered by the citizens of Haughville be paid to his mother. The woman who betrayed him to the police is also demanding it.

SKETCH OF THE DEFENDANT. Henderson was born in Tipton county. He has had a long criminal career, has served several terms in prison and is known as a desperate man. He attempted to shoot Chief Splan when that officer arrested him about two years ago. Afterward he arranged to escape from jail by throwing pepper in the eyes of deputy sheriff Hoff pepper in the eyes of deputy sherif Hollman, whom he had asked to take him to the bedside of his sick wife.

Henderson has been in jail several months, and has recovered entirely from his wounds. He took a change of venue

from Marion county and the case was sent

Iwo Men Killed Through the Care

WARSAW, N. Y., January 4.—A freight collision on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad at about 2 o'clock this morning resulted in the death of two men and of train No. 33 left this station at 1:30 a. m. and was to take on some cars at Rock Glen. Ten empty coal cars and the caboose were left on the main track in charge of a flag-man, who must have gone to sleep and failed to set the brakes. The cars and caboose in which the three men were doubtless asleep, came down the hill at a fearful speed and struck engine No. 94 on the second section of No. 33 just as it was pulling out of the west end of the yard. The

pulling out of the west end of the yard. The caboose and six coal cars were utterly wrecked.

The killed were: D. J. Cashman, of Machias, and William Morreil, brakeman, residence Elmira. George W. Keifer, the flagman, is badly injured. Cashman's body was found under the wreck, and Morrell's on top of the boiler of the engine. He was evidently in the cupola of the caboose.

of loaded coal cars broke loose while being drawn up the inclined trestle yesterday, and, returning into slope No. 2 at a terrific speed, fatally crushed Filmore Anderson

and Robert Ritter. The Standard Bicycle Company, of this city, shipped a half dozen wheels to the New York bieyele exhibit yesterday, and it expects to create a sensation with a newly-invented improvement and maybe revolutionize the making of the wheel in an im-portant particular. One of the "Arrow" bicycles is fitted with a socket wheel and steel band chain instead of the ordinary sprocket and link chain The idea is that of Gil Deitch and Burt N. Pierce, and is patented

MR. FORSYTH'S PAINTINGS An Exhibition of His Summer's Work
—Some of the Pictures.

An exhibition of the paintings of William Porsyth at his studio, at Illinois and Maket streets, began to-day. The main puppes is to show the summer work of ill artist at and around Logan's Point, Hanow L. M. Porsyth discovered the beautiful. ind. Mr. Forsyth dispovered the benuties of "The Plow-Handle," one of the most picturesque curves of the Ohio river, and the whole summer was spent in an endeavor to transfer his impressions of the beauties of the neighborhood to canvas. The invitations to the exhibition are given by a card, on which is lithographed a sketch by the artist of the "Plow-Handle."

The summer's work is represented by eight new oil paintings and eight water colors. Besides these there are a number of the older works of the artist, extending back as far as the Munich days; indeed nearly every stage of Mr. Forsyth's work is shown. His development is specially noticeable, in his water color work—always full of power.

noticeable, in his water color work—alwa full of power.

Mr. Forsyth is, above all, an impressioni and his later work shows no traces of the o school. In all of the latest work the dra ing has been subordinated to color affe and an effort is made to transfer nature the canvas exactly as she impresses the cof the spectator.

The best picture in oll, of the snume work at Hanover, is called "A Snum Afternoon." It is a view over a hillsic looking up the Ohio river toward Madies At the summit of the hill there stands cluster of lofty trees, their foliage burning reen in the summer sun. A stone w

at the summit of the hill there stands a cluster of lofty trees, their foliage burning green in the summer sun. A stone wall runs along the side of the hill and the sunburnt grass is overcast by a purple shadow. The river is in the distance and there is a glimpse of the blue hills beyond.

The work on exhibition is all landscape, and in only one picture does a figure appear. This is in "At the Spring," one of the best of the oils produced during the summer. It shows the figure of a rustic with his back half turned toward the spectator, drawing water from the spring. The rocks around the spring are damp and the bright green moss is on their edges.

Five of the water-color paintings in the exhibition are noticeable for excellence above the others. The best one, "A Silver Morning," has more light in it than all of the oils in the studio. It is also a view over the river, but the silvery water is miles away from the tall tree in the foreground. In no other picture in the studio is the idea of space so well conveyed.

"Morning Light" is a water-color view of the "Plow-Handle" from Logan's point. It shows the river lying flat and broad, as seen through the trunks of tall trees whose foliage can not be seen. In this picture the hills on the op posite side of the river are also very far away, and are lost in that pale blueness which nature lends to distance.

Among the old work of the artist a sketch

Among the old work of the artist a sketch in water colors of one of his pupils, made last summer at Vernou, at once attracts at tention. It is a sketch of a girl in a blue dress leaning back indolently in an armechair, but it has a touch of a master about it and the drawing is strong and confident. The exhibition will remain open until Monday, when Mr. Forsyth will send five of the water colors to New York for the exhibition by the American Water Color Society.

DRIVING CLUB'S PROGRAM. Arrangements For Meetings In July and September-The Stakes.

The Indianapolis Driving Club has aryears, and the club will enter the field with all the large associations by giving a stake list in connection with its meeting in Sep-tember. The club has decided to hold two meetings—one July 3 to 7, and the other in the first half of September. The July meet-ing will be a purse meeting. An effort was made to interest Evansville, Terre Haute and Ft. Wayne with Indianapolis in the formation of a spring circuit, but without results.

formation of a spring circuit, but without results.

The stakes arranged for the September meeting will close April 1, and payments may be made every thirty days until July 1. The special rule provides for four moneys, divided as in purse baces, on all the stakes, with 5 per cent. additional entrance from winners. Except in stakes I and 2, the races will be taile heats, 3 in 5. In the colt stakes the races will be 2 in 3 heats. The stakes are as follows:

No. 1-For troiting foals of 1892, eligible to the 2:30 class, \$800. Entrance \$20.

No. 2-For pacing foals of 1892, eligible to the 2:45 class, \$500. Entrance \$20.

No. 3-For three-year-old troiters, eligible to the 2:46 class, \$1,000. Entrance \$50.

No. 4-For three-year-old pacers, eligible to the 2:35 class, \$1,000. Entrance \$50.

No. 5-For pacers eligible to the 2:22 class, \$2,000. Entrance \$100.

No. 6-For pacers eligible to the 2:20 class, \$2,000. Entrance \$100.

Secretary Graves says that a large number of nominations are already assured the club and that many of the larger stables will be here. The club made a good reputation last year by meeting all its obligations to starters, and Secretary Graves says that "sure pay will bring the trotters and pacers."

DR. S. C. TOMLINSON DEAD.

DR. S. C. TOMLINSON DEAD. His Life Ends On the Farm Where It Began-His Career.

at the Tomlinson homestead in the Madison road south of the city yesterday afternoon road south of the city yesterday afternoon. He was born on the farm where he died. He was a graduate of the Indiana Medical College, was for many years demonstrator of anntomy in the college, was afterward in charge of the Bobbs Free Dispensary, and has served as county coroner. Aboutatwo years ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and since that time has been practically helpless. His wife, who survives him, is a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Cotton, of Moores Hill. Mr. Tomlinson was the son of George Tomlinson, who came to Indianapolis in 1821, and entered the farm south of the city.

Wm. Roll's Sons, as a wallpaper of the early '50's it was pied as a furniture store by J. M. and ander Tilford, who gave way to Spieg Thoms, also dealers in furniture at stand previous to going into the manu uring part of the business. It has known for many years as a wall-paper tablishment.

The Effects of Good and Bad Roads on Farm Property Discussed by J. A. Mounts.

Resolutions of St. Joseph Valley Grange Concerning Roads and Road Laws-Christian Holler Speaks of the Use of Brick-Proceedings.



the first State meeting to discuss the ject was issued by the Commercial Clubof Indianapolis. The Congress met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Dember 6, 1892. The response was a sur-ise to those who had been instrumental wing the call for the meeting issued. The hall was not large enough to accommodate hose who attended. Claude Matthews, then the Governor-elect of the State, pre-sided over the meeting. The congress was ession for three days and every phase of



MASON J. NIBLACK, PRESIDENT.

the road question was discussed. Many of rs-elect of the Legislature atded the meeting, and the men most ed in the movement felt confident hot, as a result of the meeting, the General bly would enact a more satisfactory ng the construction of roads. ess adopted recommendations to appointed a committee to urge on the slators the necessity of good roads. The mmendations of the congress received h attention from the members of the eral Assembly during the session of the islatore, but all the efforts to put on the necessary of the session of the statore, but all the efforts to put on the necessary of the transfer of the session of the statore, but all the efforts to put on the necessary of the first States in the

diana was one of the first States in the to enter with spirit into the movet for better roads. Within the last year all States have taken up the subject. In the World's Fair a World's Road ress was held in Chicago. Indiana was represented at that meeting. Since the congress in Indiana, one year ago last tuber, the subject has received much them throughout the State. It has been than the way farmers' meetings and attention throughout the State. It has been discussed at many farmers' meetings, and in a few counties, it is said, substantial nenefits have come from the agitation. At the first meeting of the congress it was decided to establish a permanent association a the interest of better roads, with head-userers in Indianapolis. The name agreed upon was "The Indiana Highway Improvement Association." Mason J. Niblack, of vinceures, was elected president of the asociation and Evans Woollen, of Indianaliolis, secretary.

THE ASSOCIATION IN SESSION. Paper By J. A. Mounts-Resolution of

calling the association to order to-day ent Nibiack said that the object of ting was to bring out the best methods ting to advocate the laying of adnal burdens upon any one. If there ere any other motive actuating any one it ould not be laid at the feet of the men who aght about this movement. He said tended to keep up the discussion of

Governor Matthews who was to have en present and address the association is, it was announced, out of the city, and u'd not be present until to-morrow.

this subject from year to year until there shall be found a method satisfactory to the

MIL MOUNTS'S PAPER. The first paper was by J. A. Mounts, oft hannondale. He said he had, in traveling ver the State, found two sentiments as to his movement. A few men had a wrong



J. A. MOENTS.

ted that it was in this interest of the almen or some other class. The who are carrying on the who are carrying on the he wald, ongsh to be encouraged ary way. The subject had been seed in every farmers institute he attended. Only the highest success trained by the country that had best Farmers wanted roafs as cheap as

ceause it was to be of incalculable benefit of beenise it was to be of incidentable benefit to them. Continuing Mr. Mounts said:

In the discussion of this subject let us consider for a few moments (1) The farmer as a factor of wastith and power. (2) Good roads as they stand related to the progress and development of a country in all its interests.

Home say the farmer's calling is noble, but the farmer himself is too slow; he does not keep up with the demands of the age. Others call him a "non-progressive old rogy." His lack of exterior poilsh suggests to dudes the name of "clod-hopper." His plain speech and manuers lead some to call him "an old podauger." The philosophic world weighs him in the balance of public worth and extols his value. The business world is keenly alive to his interests, for well it knows that prosperity to the farmer means activity in all the channels of trade. The world's 20,000,000 farmers, producing twenty billion dollars' worth of farm products annually, is the basis of the world's commerce, industries, business and prosperity. Let the farmer neglect his vocation, the plow stand idle in the furrow, the fields untilled, the herds untended, the focks unshorn, the truits ungathered, and disaster will follow. This neglect would stop the wheels of commerce; the tires in the forge and furnace would go cut; the busy hum of industry in the land would be silent as the grave, and the gaunt spectre of hunger would be at the door allike of the palses and cottage. Success in agriculture has measured the growth and promoted the power and wealth of governments; its neglect has bestered the downfall of kingdoms and the ruin of empires. For—
"From his brown furrows waiting empire

"From his brown furrows waiting empire springs,
And genius plods unhonored till his hand
Unbers the future and unbinds his wings
For flights he knows not of; his tolls command All fings, all commerce; peace asserts his

power; Grim war devours its vitals when he falls, And stormy conquerors bide the auspicious hour. When far and wide the farmer's skill pre-vails."

The farmer's march of conquest in this land was not heraided by loud-mouthed cannon. It was not cheered by martial bands nor inspired by floating bauners, ensigns of his cause. The glitter of the woodman's ax, the crash of falling trees, told where the conflict was being waged. In the log cabin the clack of the loom and the hum of the wheel showed how the faithful wie and daughter supported father and son in transforming a wilderness waste into blooming beauty and prosperity.

In subduing the wilderness the pioneer farmers achieved victories as grand in results as any victories ever achieved on the field of battle. If some of the influences, resultant from powerty and privation cling to the pioneer farmer, like the wounds and disabilities to the old soldier, let us not chide him. Let him who dares to cast aspersions upon them remember the adverse school of poverty in which they were trained, and the privations with which they were trained, and the privations with which they were trained, and the privations with which they mere surrounded.

THE FARMEE OF TO-DAY.

He is the great motor power that moves the The farmer's march of conquest in this land

THE FARMER OF TO-DAY.

He is the great motor power that moves the business of this country. Our farmers produce 75 per cent. of the world's cotton, 80 per cent. of the corn, more wheat than any other country. No other country can compare with us in live stock husbandry. Mr. Murphy, who has been the agent of this Government in the introduction of our corn into Europe as a bread food, astonished the old world with the magnitude of our corn crop. He said, putting forty businels in a wagon, a train of these would extend six times around the world, with five thousand miles of wagous not in line.

For ten years the farmers have produced 73 per cent. of all our exports. In 1892 78.01 per cent. came from the farms, aggregating \$763.717,676.

The aghievements of the past merit honor;

The achievements of the past merit honor; the results of the present are worth. The achievements of the past merit none; the results of the present are worthy of praise. The possibilities and prospects for future development in farming point to successes of far greater magnitude, and to results transcending by far any hitherto attained.

I have referred at length to the farmer, for the reason, I wish to rebuke the criticism upon the farmer as "non-progressive" and opposed to good roads.

nunity.

Good roads enable the farmer's children to
ttend school regularly. They make it possi-

provement, cause progressive men to move out, causing an irreparable loss to such community.

Good roads enable the farmer's children to attend school regularly. They make it possible for the farmer's family to attend church, lectures, socials, reading circles—in short, to keep in touch with and mingle in society.

Good roads afford environments that tend to make the tarmer progressive, and remove the obstacles that have contributed so much to call forth the uniriendly criticism mentioned at the beginning of this paper. Bad roads frammel intellect and dwarf man's social nature. Good roads quicken energies, improve the mind, enlarge capabilities, cultivate taste, manners and dress. Mud roads delay the mail, shut out the world and subject the inreers' family to the thraidom of ignorance. Good roads will prepare the way for the free delivery of mail along the leading thoroughfares of the country. Millions of dollars are now expended in the free delivery of mail in the cities, while the larmer, who, by reason of his environments, above all others, needs the advantages of daily mail, is deprived of the privileges and blessings thus afforded.

Dragging through mud roads in severe weather exposes health, tries patience, with frequent inreads on the moral nature of the furmer. I heard an old farmer in a farm institute at Mitchell, Ind., say he was "opposed to improving the roads, because of the cost; the heavy timber had now been soid and hauled and the farmers could get along." He wanted, however, a short crook in the road out toward his farm straightened, so that four horses could all pull at the same time—one week before he had stuck in the mud at that bend with only the wagon and a few bales of wire. He said two horses could not pull the empty wagon. When the four horses stalled he threw out the wire, and, being a little mad, tossed the wire too far and it rolled down the bank into the croek. This farmer made a pathetic appeal for the straightening of his road so that a four-horse team could all pull at the same ti fould not well go through rain and mudsighteen miles. He said there were no buggles nor carriages. This surprised me, but
when informed that the condition of the roads
for the most of the year made it impossible to
use these conveyances. I realized more than
ever before the condition of a farming community thus trammeled. A covered vehicle
was finally socured. It looked like an army
ambulance, but it was used as a neighnorhood
hearse. A wag suggested i must be preparing
for a tuneral. This suggested the reply: if so,
it was in the hope of a speedy resurrection.

Senator Hoar recently presented in the
United States Senate a petition which was
wheeled into the Senate wrapped between two
wheels of a bicyole. The petition was 1,600
vards long, and weighed 600 pounds. It contained 16,000 signatures, among them those of
seventeen Governors. This petition asks that
there be created a road department of Government. The farmers of our State as a class will
rejoice in seeing road improvement go forward. Our State possesses the facilities for
leading in the attainment of good thoroughfares. Our possibilities should inspire all our
citizens with State pride. Our rich soil for
grain, grass and veretables; our adaptability to
fruit; our advantages in dairying and live stock

GENERAL DISCUSSION. S. S. Jordan, of Indianapolis, in the formal discussion of the general subject, said he believed the first advantage in good roads would be in the social and educa tional advantages to the children. There was a feeling among the city people that the residents of the country were not sociable. Two years age he was induced to leave his farm in Parke county and move to Indianapolis. He had never spent two more unsociable years. He was not acquainted with any one, and did not know how to get acquainted. In Parke county he knew almost every man, woman and child in the county. He believed that it cost more than was necessary to keep up roads that had been improved. He also tional advantages to the children. There in the vanguard of the march of road improvement.

Livery principle of sound economy, of true wisdom, appeals for improved roads. Comfort and convenience eloquently plead in their benait. The highest intellectual development demands it. The social nature requires it. It costs something to have good roads. It costs more not to have them.

C. A. Robinson, of Shelby county, prealdent of the national organization of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, was the first to discuss the paper read by Mr. Mounts. He favored the establishment

of a road department national government. He national government. He believed it was the thing the people needed at this time. He had been in eighty two of the counties of Indiana within the last year, and was fully convinced of the need of better roads. The hills of southern Indiana would one day be covered with vineyards. The man who had lived in the central part of the State when he visited the southern part of the State, saw the great possibilities before that see-I. W. Cotton, of Marion county, said he had seen the whole system of good roads in this county grow up. The thing to do was this county grow up. The thing to do was to bring road making down nearer the men who need it. He related some of his experiences as a supervisor, and said he had learned that the nearer a good road approached a farmer's home the more anxious he becomes for the road to reach his house. The farmers object, and always will object, to the engineer charging \$400 or \$500 and and he visited the southern part of the State, saw the great possibilities before that section, but he at once asked the question, "How can the products ever be got to market?" This agitation, he said, ought to develop good roads at a reasonable cost. Central Indiana was fortunate in having good roads. He had recently driven to Indianapolis from his home, twenty miles away, and the first mud he found was after he was inside the city limits. The farmers of the State, he said, were progressive: they were in favor of good roads. If the farmers of any community built one mile of good road this year it would result in five miles of the same kind of road next year. In White and Benton counties, the railroads had recognized the advantages of having good roads through the corn belt, and had hanied free gravel with which miles of gravel roads had been built through the prairie. The farmers were wise, shrewd people, and would never indorse an expensive system. The farmers object, and always will object, to the engineer charging \$400 or \$500 for his services on a road, and to the payment of \$100 to a superintendent. They believed that all the money paid out ought to go on the road. He believed that the law ought to be made a little stronger, and a little more encouraging to the farmer. Good roads attracted men with money. He had a friend in Illinois, a man who owned two hundred acres of land in that State. A few years ago he came to Marion county on a visit, and after he had county on a visit, and after he had been driven over the good gravel roads of the county, he said: "If you can find me a small farm in this county I will sell my land

in Illinois and move here just to get out of the mud." The farm was found and the

State. The movement was not in the in-terest of the wheelmen, or the men who may want to put money in bonds. He be-lieved that if there was any good to come

out of these annual meetings it was to be the centering of public opinion on certain practical methods. The farm-ers of Indiana were afraid of bonds and debts. They did not believe in mortgaging their posterity in order that they much thave luxuries themselves. He believed that this association ought to give

believed that this association ought to give

out a clear-cut expression to the effect that it is opposed to bonding the counties. He be-lieved, further, that if the neople of any State were to have a system of good roads,

they must not look to the genernal Govern-ment, nor to the State government for it. The people of the State must get it themselves. It would be done by pub-

ic sentiment, and this association, he aid, would do much toward molding pub-

lic sentiment. Good roads would arrest the

downward tendency of real estate in In-diana, and farmers would quit leaving the farm because their families could not have

the advantages afforded by the city.

C. A. Robinson reminded the members of the association that townships should take advantage of the railroad tax. Many town-

ships, he said, were neglecting to do this. W. C. Latta, of Purdue University, said he hoped the persons who had talked dur-

ing the day would return to their homes and talk as they had talked here. If that were done, he said, much good would be

OTHER PAPERS.

A. P. Kent, of Elkhart, who had been

assigned to read a paper on "Is the Farmer

Opposed to the Good Roads Movement? If so, Why?" was unable to be present, but he

so, why? was unable to be present, but he sent his paper, which was read this afternoon by Secretary Woollen. He said that if a poll could be taken, the majority of the farmers of Indiana would

declare themselves in favor of some plan for bettering the condition of the highways.

The farm, he said, that faced on a good road commanded a better good road commanded a better price than a farm on a poor road. There were farmers who seemed to think it

was cheaper to pay \$10 for repairs to har-ness and wagons than to pay \$5 tax. The opposition to good roads came from men who

did not recognize the value of economy of time. The proposition to change the road laws rather than to enforce the present laws was an unwise one. Highway im-provement, in its practical and real sense,

meant the adaptation of the highways to the needs of those for whom they were built. It did not intend, he said, that all

roads should be brought up to the sam

class.
J. P. Applegate, of New Albany, read an address on "The National Government and the Good Roads Movement."

UNION RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Di-

rectors-The Managers Meet.

that there are other matters of importance to be discussed at a meeting a month hence. There was no election of superintendent, Mr. Whiteomb continuing until a successor shall have been selected. It is alleged on the outside that the Big Four interests are

anxious to put in one of their men as super-

intendent.

Among the officials in attendance were President Ingalls, E. F. Osborne, C. E. Schaff, General Superintendent Van Winkle, of the Big Four; General Manager Parnard, of the Peoria & Eastern; President McKeen and General Manager Williams, of the Vandalia; Vice-Presidents McCrea, Brooks Davidson Cameral Manager Woods, Super-

Davidson, General Manager Woods, Super-intendent Darlington, of the Pennsylvania; General Manager Bradbury, of the Lake

Erie & Western.
The length of the meetings and the reti-

cence of all persons attending them has created considerable uneasiness around the

Higher Court Record.

The decisions of the Supreme Court to-day were as follows:

16.324. Isaac E. Bell et al. vs. Horace Corbin et al. Marshall C. C. Affirmed. Dailey, J. 16,431. John Keiler, sheriff et al. vs. Galvan Summers et al. Shelby C. C. Reversed. Howard, C. J.

Howard, C. J. 18,500. Benjamin Bruce, treasurer, vs. George Cook et al. Fulton C. C. Reversed. Hack-

ney J. 17,037. Henry Eberling vs. State of Indiana. Franklin C. C. Reversed. Coffey, J. The Appellate Court decided the follow-

Executive Committee Organized.

Union Station.

Four. Secretary—W. N. Jackson. Treasurer—W. T. Cannon. Auditor—C. A. Vinnedge.

accomplished.

nan moved here.

Aaron Jones, of South Bend, said his

indorse an expensive system.

C. A. Kenyon, of Indianapolis, said that one great good that would come from better roads would be improved social conditions. The man who lived isolated from his neighors became morose, and thought in ST. JOSEPH VALLEY GRANGE RESOLUTIONS. Christian Holler, of St. Joseph county, announced that he was at the meeting as a elegate from St. Joseph Valley Grange. He read to the association the following

resolutions which the organization he rep-

resented had adopted and intrusted to his

resented had adopted and intrusted to his care:

Resolved (1) We are now, as we ever have been, in favor of good roads, and will continue to construct the same as fast as can be done consistently on the pay-as-you-go principle, but are earnestly opposed to dictation and compulsion by manufacturers of wheels and a combination of speculative interests, by the issuing or bonds. (2) We urge upon the farmers of our county and State that they take early advantage of the law which compels trustees to duplicate any amount of donated labor on roads with dollar for one founds, and by so doing control said fund. (3) We shall ever be on the alert and watch with earnest eye any attempt to fasten upon us and our posterity a bonded indebtedness for roads and shall endeavor to checkmate the same by both vote and influence. (4) That the St. Joseph Valley Grange delegate to the road congress to meet in Indianapolis in January, 1894, be and is hereby instructed to use every honorable means in his power to prevent any change in the road laws of our State now in force, except he shall invor any practicable or feasible plan for the use of all convict labor in preparing material for and in constructing roads and highways.

Mr. Holler read the following paper:

preparing insterial for and in constructing reads and highways.

Mr. Holler read the following paper:
The most practical and economical way of improving our publish reads is a question of much importance and difficult to answer correctly But 'ew investments bring in return a greater revenue for the money and labor utilized than for the improvement of the public highways. Fertile soil, busy work-shops and easy conveyance for men and goods from place to place make a nation great and prosperous. Macaulay, the great essayist and historian of England, once said: "Those inventions which abridge distance have done most for civilization."

We are all united in one resolution—that we ought to improve our highways, like political

In ave referred at length to the farmer, for the reason, I wish to rebuke the criticism upon the farmer as "non-progressive" and opposed to good roads.

By reason of the severe school of poverty, privation and toli, through which the farmers of our State have passed, they are opposed to extravagant and unwise expenditure of money but are not opposed to extravagant and unwise expenditure of money in the construction of good roads.

I desire also in extolling the achievements and importance of farming, thereby, to show that as farming is the source of the Nation's wealth, good roads must be the arteries through which the Nation's life flows from the farm to the channels of trade. Hence I assume it as a fact that farmers, more than all others, are interested in road improvements.

Good roads enhance the value of the farm: ingrease the value of all the products of the time required in going to market; ensain the time required in going to market; ensain in the time otherwise required for one; enable him to hall larger loads with less strain upon team, harness or wehicle; enable him to reach the markets at all times, hence better economy of time on the farm, and better facultities for reaching the best markets. They enable him to market at all times, hence better economy of time on the farm, and better facultities for reaching the best markets. They enable him to market at all times, hence better economy of time on the farm, and better facultities for reaching the best markets. They enable him to market at all times, hence better economy of time on the farm, and better facultities for reaching the best markets. They enable him to market at all times, hence better economy of time on the farm, and better facultities for reaching the best markets. They enable him to market at all times, hence better economy of time on the farm, and better facultities for reaching the best markets. They enable him to market at all times, hence better economy of time on the highways. Carringes, wagons, buggies and harness hast much longer

shall find a perplexing task, and one not so easily accomplished. From the resolutions I have read, you see the expression of those most interested in our public highways are opposed to any law bonding the State for money to build or improve highways, believing the present law granting counties and townships the privilege to increase or decrease the amount of ros i tax for their respective localities to be fanr and just. The law compelling the township trustee of any township to do an equal amount of work on the highways in his respective township that may have been done gratuitously by any citizen of the township, I believe to be just, and should remain on the statute.

We are living in an age of progress, and the man who does not keep abreat of the improvements of the day will wake up some morning and find that "he is not in it." The use of electricity for propelling machinery is rapidly taking the place of steam power. The belief of its practical use for propelling vehicles on public roads is fast gaining confidence with the man of enterprise. With the little amount of machinery required for the storage-battert system to propel a vehicle, deing away with the nuisance of poles, track and trolley-wire, with the cheapness of the power, all point to the guide-board directing us to prepare our highways for the vehicle propelled by electricity.

THINGS TO BE DONE. How shall we do this? In trying to answer How shall we do this? In trying to answer that question, I am aware of entering upon dangerous eround. "The dog in the manger, mossback," is ever ready to find isult with new improvements. To prepare our public roads for so rapid a transit as will be practiced when electricity is applied for the power of propelling vehicles will recuire much labor good material. In the northern part of and good material. In the northern part of the State we have both in abundance. By testing we find we have blue clay and sand in abundance that when made into brick and burnt until vitrified will stand a greater pressure than granite. In the city of South Bend, where this variety of brick had been an use for five years on one of the most popular streets, it became necessary to remove the brick to raise the grade of the street; it was found that the brick were as good as new, or, to use the language of exmost popular streets, it became necessary to remove the brick to raise the grade of the street; it was found that the brick were as good as new, or, to use the language of ex-Mayor Longely: "I see no reason why they would not last for thirty years on that street or fitty years on a public road." With these brick the road-bed was prepared, the brick turnished and laid down for it per square yard. It will take seventy-two of these brick to pave a square yard. They are four by eight and two inches thick. It takes fifty eight brick to the square yard of the Canton Ohio or the Canton Malvorn make, they being a thicker brick. It a brick gives out it can be replaced in three minutes with a new one, requiring a handful of sand and a trowel.

Now comes to the front our "dos-in-the-manger" neighbor, and says, "You are a crank. It will break us up to pave our highways with brick." Wait a moment Neighbor "mossback." We do not expect to pave all the important roads in one year. But we have a large amount of wilcully idle men, sponging their living off of the public that would be better citizens if compelled to work. We have another class of labor that is gradually, but surely increasing. I refer to our prison labor. It is a vexed problem to solve, what employment to engage them in, that the production of their labor will not be put upon the market when it will come in competition with the production of free labor. With the assured fact that brick is a success for paving streets, and the same can be said of the process of paving streets, it does appear to me that the way is opening for our legislators to find a work for our prison labor that will one prison abor from the public merket when it comes in competition with free labor.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

The Appeliate Court decided the following cases:

915. Charles T. Clark et al. vs. Milton Huey et al. Marion S. C. Affirmed. Reinhard, J.

971. George W. Lynch vs. the St. L. & V. R. R. Company. Marion S. C. Affirmed. Gavin, J.

999. George Jaap vs. James Digman et al. Allen C. C. Affirmed. Ross, J. Century Club's Annual Dinner. The annual guests' dinner of the Century The annual guests' dinner of the Century Club will be given in the dining-room of the Commercial Club Tuesday evening, January 9. The toasts will be as follows: "Chattanooga Refreshments." Hilton U. Brown: "Woman in Fiction," Charles P. Benedict: "The Society Man." Charles W. Moores: "As Others See Us," Ernest P. Bicknell: "As You Like It." the Rev. G. A. Carstensen; "The Old Settler," A. F. Potts. The people at the house, No. 80 Cornell avenue, where Miss Stella Ray was robbed, resent the police's statement as a slur. The

APPLICATIONS FOR WORK.

THIRTY-ONE HUNDRED OF THEM HAVE BEEN FILED.

These, It Is Estimated, Represent 12,000 Needy Persons-2,548 Rations Served at the Relief Store -Additional subscriptions.

Up to this date 3,100 applications for work have been filed with the relief committee. This includes single men who do not ask for relief, and the men who regis-tered in the first week of organized effort and who subsequently obtained work. It is estimated that these applicants for work represent a population of 12,000. To date 2,548 people have been served with rations at the relief store. About two hundred of these have already "worked out" the things Aaron Jones, of South Bend, said his idea was that this association ought to devise a practical system under which roads could be built. This was a movement in which party was not known. There was no disguising the fact that there was among the farmers of the State much prejudice because they feared that this movement was in the interest of some particular class of persons. It ought to be made plain that the only purpose of this movement was to help the people of the State. The movement was not in the inthey have bought, and the others are under contract to do so whenever work can be

contract to do so whenever work can be found.

The relief workers have adopted a daily "5 p. m." blank which is filled out by the township trustee and the German soup house and sent to the relief store. It enables the managers of the store to discover duplications. M. 1y new applications for work and relief were made to-day, but the forenoon total was not so large as yesterday's. Some warnings have been received. An anonymous letter received declares that a certain man (who is named) "deserted his family years ago, supports no one but himself, is a fraud, an anarchist and not worthy." ports no one but himself, is a Iraud, an anarchist and not worthy."

Another anonymous letter declares that "Alfred Perry, 59 Rhode Island street, was a pensioner when he registered, but his pension has since been stopped."

The committee thinks that pensioners will probably not be aided hereafter unless in actival went.

Additional Subscription The following additional subscriptions to the relief fund have been reported by the Citizens' finance committee:

reviously reported ... in Vonnegut H. Koen...... Fred Barnard. S. Rhodes..... Kaufman & Soi Nier.... Catt..... Haute Brewing Company.

FOOD SUBSCRIPTIONS. Samuel Delzell, twenty bushels of wheat. Val Bachman, one barrel of flour per wee DRAINAGE DISCUSSED

At the Meeting of the Tile, Brick and Drainage Association.

W. C. Latta, of Purdue University, discussed "Farm Drainage" before the Indiana Tile, Brick and Drainage Association, at the State House this morning. In his paper he said there was a necessity for draining marshy and heavy lowlands, because of the striking benefits to be derived. The prevalent opinion of well-informed men The annual meeting of the board of di- of experience in this line was in rectors of the Union Railway Company was | favor of deep drainage of such lowlands neld to-day. It began at 10 o'clock and ad- wherever possible. This would apply to journed at 1:30 this afternoon. The officers | the upland as well as to the lowland soils. The desirability of having heavy uplands President—James McCrea, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania lines.

Vice-President—E. F. Osborn, of the Big ciated. Wet and late springs greatly retard planting on undrained uplands. As dry weather approaches these soils, slow, natural drainage, dry sofficiently to permit the putting in of a belated crop. If the drain had only a beneficial action during times of rainfall the ■ One of the subjects discussed was the payment of the \$120,000 due from the Big Four on account of the building of the Virginia-avenue viaduet.

The board of managers also had a meetpractice of farmers who want to chance obtaining a crop without drainage, was not rational. The free admission of the atmosphere between the particles of soil was iminc. It went over the pay-rolls and examined the reports as to the condition of the property. It is said there is to be a general reduction in wages of the employes, and that there are other matters of importance portant to plants, and this could only be se-cured on well-drained land. The roots of nearly all common crops penetrated the soil, under favorable circumstances, to the depth of at least four feet. A number of experiments made at various places in this experiments made at various places in this country indicated that drained soils had an additional advantage in being able to condense more moisture from the air and draw more from the subsoil than undrained lands. Those who had deeply drained their heavy uplands were in favor of the practice.

The fact that deep drainage of retentive collected the condense of the

The fact that deep drainage of retentive soils was not yet very common indicated that there are some objections to this practice. In deep drains there was a greater liability of puddling the soil around the drain, owing to the greater moisture of the deeper sub-soil. For this reason greater care should be exercised in the laying of deep drains. The practice of laying tile by running water to work in should be abandoned for the more rational method of laying to a true grade as determined by of laying to a true grade as determined by the level. Most of the defective work of tile was due to imperfect grading, bedding the tile in mud, or to imperfect protection of the joints on the upper side of the tile. Mr. Latta said that experiments should be made at Purdue University, but the uni-versity farm is well drained, naturally, and has no funds to make tests elsewhere.

W. M. Whitten, civil engineer of South
Bend, read a paper on the "Drainage of
Marshes." The outlet, he said was the most Marshes." The outlet, he said was the most important. In draining marshes, it was often thought that to get the water off the surface was the only thing to be accomplished. When there was a good law governing the drainage of marshes passed by the Legislature, it was generally repealed at the next session. The legislation on drainage was not what it should be. The outlets authorized by the laws were insufficient for tile drainage. The nature of the marsh should be considered before it was drained. If it was underlaid with sand and gravel it became a complicated question. The marshes of northern Indiana abound in marshes of northern Indiana abound in muck, which indicated the existence of springs as the source of their water supply. The removal of the Momence rock at Kankakee was regarded as absolutely necessary to drain the marshes in that portion of Indiana. It was too soon to estimate the value of the work. Land-owners were now preparing to straighten the course of the river to aid in conveying off the water. Whether it would be successful was a question for time to decide. It was said that marshes were responsible for droughts. In St. Joseph county drought had caused cracks of eight and nine feet. Nothing like them had been seen since Indiana was settled by the whites.

detectives reported that the dust on the window-sill, where the robber entered, was not disturbed. Miss Ray and Mr. Tedrow say the marks made by the robber are plainly to be seen. They also say that beside a ring, a pocketbook, watch and a second ring were taken.

Engineers F. E. Dickinson, of Wolcotville, discussed "Manufacture of Drain Tile and Brick" and W. E. Dawson, of Colfax, read a paper on "Burning Tile." The meeting ended

Engineers Elect Officers.

The Indiana Engineering Society this morning elected C. G. H. Goss, of Martinsville, president, and J. R. Brown, of Frank-Executive Committee Organized.

The executive committee of the State Board of Agriculture organized at noon today and approved the bond of Treesurer Robison. The committee authorized the erection on the Fair grounds of the pavilion that was used at the World's Fair for the State's grain exhibit.

Chronic coughers are stupid bores, and should be forced to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the only intallible remedy. fort, secretary. The executive committee is composed of these officers and H. B. Fatou, C. L. Kinney and R. I. Morrison. The session was devoted entirely to business. J. F. O'Brien, of Cloverdale, wanted a committee ap-pointed to prepare a road law for presen-tation to the Legislature for enactment. The proposition was somewhat violently

congress. The motion was defeated. A committee composed of Mesers. Whitten, Vawter and Bostwick, was appointed to report at the next meeting upon the theory of Professor Campbell that the Kankakee could be used for ship canal purposes.

RAILROAD RECEIVERSHIPS.

SWINE-BREEDERS MEET.

The Hog of To-Day and Its Predecessors-Papers Read.

It is "root hog or die" no flonger with progressive farmers. The "ruzor-back" breed, with hams like rubber and shoulders like plaster, are "in it" no longer, except so far as being in the woods is concerned. swine with the blue blood of the porcine family crossed and double-crossed until the ideal is almost attained. These progressive

to improve quality and profit.

James Cunningham is president of the
Swine Breeders' Association. Mr. Cunningham is a breeder of Poland China hogs
at Eoree, Miami, county. Poland Chinas
are a high-toned quality of porcine quad-



ruped. The Poland China is a cross of an Ohio county product and some imported China pigs. The developed Poland China hog of to-day is a triumph of breeding. Some weigh 900 pounds and have a pedigree as long as a Tennessee saddle horse.

The peculiarly and intensely hoggish habits of the Poland China make his worth. In the first place he is lary but that is his In the first place, he is lazy, but that is his merit. He is fed plentifully, but not overfed. Being lazy, he does little else than rest and



grunt between meals, and thereby assumes a girth disproportionate but valuable. The ability of the Poland China to assume flesh ability of the Poland China to assume nesh rapidily is his chief recommendation, and he does not require a "orib full," either. The farrows of last spring have been sold and the farrows of this fall are fattening for the market. That is why a Poland China has rights.

There are many other breeds in Indiana that have chemyione. Parketing who are

There are many other breeds in Indiana that have champions. Berkshires, who are more prolific, are bred by many. Others prefer Clester Whites. The Jersey Reds, the most prolific of the hog family, the Essex, Suffolk and Tamways also find favor with Indiana breeders.

Swine breeding has made great advances since the year. The breeds that have been since the war. The breeds that have been prolific have been united with other breeds whose sows are careful mothers or who as-sume flesh rapidly until a perfect hog has

sume fiesh rapidly until a perfect hog has almost been raised.

The swine-breeder has little use for the "scrub" hog. This breed has neither pedigree nor standing, and is fed on what almost any other animal but a hog would refuse. That is the common hog of the farm. The wolfish-looking hog, with its spinal column sticking up like a stake and rider fence, is a Texas product, whose fiesh has been eaten. The Texas family has a colloquial reputation for toughness that derrades it to a common

must feel that it was a successful one. W. P. Burkit discussed the "Obstacles to Overcome by Beginners." One of the principal obstacles was ignorance industry; others were errors of judgment in feeding. The discussion of the paper drifted entirely into a discussion of overfeeding. The general sentiment expressed was that a hog would be a hog no matter whether his food was cooked or not. The hog had a peculiar nature, and he should be fed naturally. Stuff-ing for exhibution purposes, it was asserted, ruined most hogs for breeding purposes; many held that lack of feeding killed a hundred hogs where overfeeding killed ten. B. W. Harvey, of Blooming-dale, read a paper on "What Advancement has the Chester White Breed Made in the Last Five Years?" Mr. Harvey showed that inbreeding and careful feeding had de-veloped the Chester White into a prolinc

economical farm product. The discussion of the paper was carried over until this PEOPLE'S PARTY PLANS Discussed at a Conference-Cause and Curs of the Hard Times.

tional committee of the People's party, met a number of State Populists, chiefly members of the State central com-mittee, at room 35 English's last night. It was reported that in the conference that followed there was a difference over the questions to be considered in the State platform, one faction favoring governmental ownership and conrol of railroads, while another, headed by C. A. Robinson, president of the F. M. B. A., was bitter in its opposition to inserting such a clause in the platform.

J. Strange, of Arcana, Grant county chairman of the State central committee

says that this report is untrue; that the meeting was in every respect a harmonious meeting was in every respect a harmonious one, though free from the expression of individual opinion. Mr. Taubeneck left for Washington, D. C., at 2 o'clock this morning. Previous to going he was questioned as to his reported offer to both the Democratic and Republican committees in the last campaign to deliver over the Populist vote of the State for a consideration. He answered: "It is useless to discuss that matter, as it is a lie out of whole cloth." He said that such stories were manufactured for the purpose of destroying the party's influence.

were manufactured for the purpose of de-stroying the party's influence.

Mr. Strange says the chief object of Mr.
Taubeneck's visit was to communicate with him and arrange plans for the coming cam-paign. The secret session of the State com-mittee continued this morning. The commit-tee is preparing an address to the people of the State, but its nature is held secret until it shall be made public through the Populist press. There are few members of the com-mittee present, most of them being repre-sented by letter.

Mr. Strange was asked what he, as a rep-

mittee present, most of them being represented by letter.

Mr. Strange was asked what he, as a representative Populist, considered to be the cause of the hard times and as to what cure his party had for them. "The hard times," said Mr. Strange, "are solely because of the bad financial system of the Nation. One of the wrongs is the discrimination made by Congress in the two metals of which our currency is composed. Another wrong that is perpetrated upon the whole people is in issuing money by banking corporations instead of excreising the constitutional right and issuing it by the Government directly to the people. We propose to remedy the first of these wrongs by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; and the second wrong by doing away entirely with the national bank issue and making the Government the sole issuing agency. The distribution to the people is a matter of detail that can be cared for afterward by the law-making powers."

Judge Woods Appoints E. O. Hopkins and James H. Wilson For the L., E. & St. L.-Judge Baker and the Ohio Valley.

Judge Woods, in chambers, this afternoon, placed the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Company in the hands of E. O. Hopkins and James H. Wilson as receivers. The action farmers of Indiana met this morning at the was taken upon an application for a re-State House and discussed ways and means regiver made by Thomas Berrett and James ceiver made by Thomas Barrett and James H. Wilson, on behalf of the creditors and stockholders of the road. The road has \$60 miles of track and ex-tends from Louisville to St. Louis. It was

lately controlled by the syndicate of which D. J. Mackey, of Evansville, was the head. The application alleges that the funded debt, which is in mortgage bonds upon the railroad property, is \$10,000,000; that there is a floating debt of \$900,000, of which \$500,000 is wast due; that the payrolls for the months of March and December have not been paid, and that the interest on the bonded debt, falling due January 1, has not been paid. This interest, it is alleged, amounts to \$132,000, It is also alleged that the company is unable to pay its operating expenses; that its securities have been pledged for temporary loans at greatly depreciated value, and that their value as assets of the road is menaced by the probability of their sale in default of taking up the tem porary loan.

The railroad company, in an answer which is signed by E. O. Hopkins, vice-president of the road, admits all the allegations to the complainants.

Judge Woods issued an order appointing Hopkins and Wilson receivers and fixing their bonds at \$25,000 each. The receivers are instructed to operate the road without interruption.

The application was presented to Judge Woods by Bluford Wilson, of Springfield, Ill., yesterday afternoon.

THE OHIO VALLEY ROAD.

Receiver Appointed By Judge Baker— An Ancilliary Proceeding. Judge Baker sent up an order this morning from New Albany (where he is holding court) appointing John MacLeod receiver for the Ohio Valley Railway Company. A bond of \$40,000 is required, and leave is given the defendant for thirty days to file an answer. The receivership is ancilliary to proceedings in the Federal Court for the district of Kentucky. The Ohio Valley railway extends from Evansville, Ind., to

The plaintiffs in the suit are William A. Brown's Sons, of Pennsylvania, and George A. Livermore, William H. Tillinghast, E. R. Robinson, W. H. Goadby, J. M. Ellis, J. A. McMahon and J. M. DeVeau, of New York. They own \$1,300,000 of the \$2,100,000 of per cent bands and \$500,000 of the \$2,100,000 5 per cent bonds and \$500,000 of the stock of the Ohio Valley Company. Failure to receive semi-annual interest is one of the causes alleged for the receiver, but it is believed there

The swine-breeder has little use for the "scrub" hog. This breed has neither pedigree nor standing, and is fed on what almost any other animal but a hog would refuse. That is the common hog of the farm. The wolfish-looking hog, with its spinal column sticking up like a stake and rider fence, is a Texas product, whose fiesh has been eaten. The Texas family has a colloquial reputation for toughness that degrades it to a common animal.

A GOOD YEAR FOR SWINE.

The swine-breeders went to work earnestly this morning. The address of President Campbell was of a congratulatory character, for though many other lines of breeding will look back on 1893 as a black year, the swine-breeder, he said, must feel that, it was a successful one. the State of Kentucky has begun injunction proceedings. Four directors of the Ohio Val-ley, it is alleged, agreed to contess judgment in the amount of \$193,000 to the C. & O. and \$66,000 in favor of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley road, though it is alleged no indebtedness existed. The purpose was, it is alleged, to secure a return of "no property" and thus throw the road into a receiver's hand. The bondholders, to protect themselves, have brought this suit.

> Pickpockets In a Street Car. T. J. Tedrow, 286 Christian avenue was one of a crowd on the rear platform of a College-avenue car last evening. There was considerable pushing and scrambling. Four nen left the car at Alabama street. Then Mr. Tedrow discovered that his pocket had been picked of \$4. Several other persons in the car reported that they had been robbed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET. Strength Marked the Opening-General

Notes-The Fluctuations. New York, January 4.—Strength marked the opening of business on the Stock Exchange this morning. New England and Western Union advanced ½ per cent. and the rest of the list a small fraction, except Sugar, which was 1/2c lower. Chicago Gas was in demand, and opened 1/2c up and made a further advance of 1 per cent. The speculation was moderately active and well distributed, with Chicago Gas most prominent in the dealings. The Reading 32,550,000 loan has been renewed by Speyer & Co. for three months on the terms proposed when it was originally extended in October, which called for the giving of \$250,000 additional security of collateral trust bonds and the payment of the three months interest due. which was 1/c lower. Chicago Gas was in de-

PLOATING INFORMATION. The stock market had drifted into such a comatose condition that it was necessary for some powerful manipulator to take hold and awaken some enthusiasm. This was done yesterday on a larger scale than has been ex-pected, and the result was that before the close of business the Wheeler party had been com-pletely routed in Western Union, while the following of a Broadway bear had suffered defollowing of a Broadway ocar had call Electricat in their efforts to depress General Electrication ieat in their eflorts to depress General Electric and Chicago Gas. There were large liquidating orders cabled from London in St. Paul, but the Arbitrage houses picked up a considerable line of Atchison during the early hours. There is no special inquiry for large blocks, as the leading bears have reduced their lines materially, but the smaller houses are generally short of the market, and this has increased, apparently, the number of applicants for accommodations.

ly, the number of applicants for accommodations.

Earnings fourth week of December, Wabash decreases \$59,000.

St. Paul earnings for fourth week of December decreases \$57,004.

We have an authoritative statement that the present cutting of prices of refined augar is really caused by a desire on the part of American Sugar Befinery to keep its refineries running so as to keep its labor employed. The public has the idea that sugar prices are to come down under the tarih bill and have been holding off buying in consequence. The result is that to work off surplus stocks the company must meet the market, hence the reductions. It has reached a point, how-

THE QUOTATIONS ON STOCKS.
[Reported by J. E. Berry, Board of Trade.]

NAME.	Open	High	Lowe	Closi				
Cotton Oil-Co	28½ 61¼ 22½ 22½ 21½ 20½ 11½ 65½ 20½ 11½ 47½ 10¼ 10¼ 10¼ 47½ 10¼ 47½ 10¼ 47½ 10¼ 47½ 10¼ 47½ 10¼ 47½ 10¼ 47½ 10¼ 47½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 1	20% 62% 24% 24% 26% 21% 66% 22 45% 45% 45% 45% 45% 45% 45% 45% 45% 45%	253-61-13-7-13-7-13-7-13-7-13-7-13-7-13-7-	286 683 785 98 113 861 125 861 125 125 120 127 127 127 127 127 128 128 129 129 121 121 121 122 123 124 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125				
s to noon 108,594 shares.								

Money in New York.

Money in New York.

New York, January t.—Money on call at 1 per cent. Prime mercantie paper 5 per cent. Sierling exchange firmer, with ual business in bankers' bills at 485/46886 demand and 48464444/6 for zixty days. For ates 484/46887. Commercial bills 435/46887. Commercial bills 435/46887. Domercial bills 435/46887. Domercial bills 435/46887. Domercial bills 435/46887. Domercial bills 435/46887.

Quotations on Cotton.

New York, Januarys,—Cotton—Spot firm; offerings light; middling uplands &c, middling gulf 8%c.

New York Bond Quotations. New York, January 4 J. S. 4s reg 112, de s coupons 112%, do 2s 95, Pacific 6s of '95 102.

New York Exchange. CHICAGO, January 4.- New York 75 cent

Failed To Pay the Interest. Sr. Louis, January 4.—It was learned here to-day that the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis consolidated railroad has so iar been unable to pay the January interest coupons on its 5 per cent. first consolidated mortgage bonds. The interest was due Monday but the road has been unable to meet it. Over half the bonds in question are owned in St. Louis. It is stated that the road has about half the amount necessary and may be able to make arrangements for a deterred payment.

Cash in the United States Treasury.

Washinoton, D. C., January 4.—The available cash balance in the Treasury to-day is \$90,124,509; national bank notes received for redemption, \$428,479. Government receipta: Internal revenue, \$404,771; customs, \$334,209; miscellaneous, \$332,830.

Clearings in Various Cities. Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and for the corre-sponding day last week were as follows: New York.....

INDIANAPOLIS CLEARINGS. Clearings. .\$597,3:5 d2 ... 804,709 15 ... 845,191 18

New York Provisions. New York Provisions.

New York, January 4—Flour—Steady.

Wheat—Receipts 15,700 bushels, sales 220,000

bushels; options No. 2 red steady; March
68/4(667/c, May 70/4070 18-16c, PyeNominal. Corn—Receipts 142,800 bushels,
sales 160,000 bushels; options No. 2 dull
and heavy; January 41/5c, May 447-18/44/5c,
Oats—Receipts 53,900 bushels; sales 20,000

bushels; options No. 2 dull but steady;
February 34/4/634/5c, track, white, State and February 34%.@34%c, track, white, State and Western 33@40c. Beef-Dull. Fork-Dull. Lard—Steady; prime Western steam 8.30 nominal. Butter—Receipts 4,269 packages; dull and weak; State dairy 18@24%c, Western do 16% @20c, State creamery 20 @ 24%c, Western do 20 @ 26c, Elgins 20c. Chesse—Receipts 3,04 packages, firm; State at large 9%@11%c, small 10%@12%de, part skims 4@1%c, full skims 2@3c, Eggs—Very weak; Western 20%@21c, Southern 20%@21c, Sugar—Raw weeker, fair; refning 2%c, centriugal 36° test 2%c; refined dull and steady; crushed 4 9-16c, powdered 4 1-18c, granulated 31 3-18c. Petroleum—Dull. Coffee—Quiet. Spirits Turpentine—Firm; 29%@30%c. Molasses—Dull. Rice—Steady. Freights—Dull. Rosin—Steady; strained common to good \$1.28 @1.27%. Tallow—Steady.

The Buffalo Markets, Buffalo, January 4.—Wheat—Spring strong off-rings light, No. 1 hard 72c, No. 1 Norther 7lc; winter wheat dull, No. 2 red 63%c, No. white 63%c asked. Receipts 1,500 bushels

shipments 21,000 bushels. Cattle - Market steady, with only one car for sale and all receipts limited the last three days.
Sales of fair to good fat cows at\$2 40@2 75 Hogs — Market opened steady but closed weaker. Sales closed:
Mixed packers \$ 58 Cholce heavy 5 656 70 Yorkers 5 7665 5 Roughs 4 5065 90 Pigs 5 7565 90 Sheep—Market opened steady; a shade lower, Sheep—Market opened steady; a shade lower,
Fair to good sheep \$2 00@3 25 Extra fat 3 35@3 50 Culls and common 1 75@2 25 Native lambs, fair to good 7 85@4 75 Extra 4 90@5 10 Canada lambs 4 90@5 10

Cattle at Chicago, Спісабо, January 4.—Cattle—Receipts 12,000 head; in better demand and a trifle stronger on nice, handy steers and the best heavy; oth-ers unchanged. Hogs Receipts 31,000 head. Market and steady. Top sheep...... Top lambs..... The Toledo Markets.

Toledo, O., January 4.—Wheat—Dull and higher; No. 2 cash 61%c, May 66%c. Corn—Dull and steady; No. 2 cash 36c, May 58%c. Oats—Quiet; cash 29%c. Rye—Dull; cash 50c. Clover Seed—Dull and lower; prince cash and January \$6.55, February \$6.60, March \$6.65. Quotations at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 4.— Flour— Steady, Wheat—Steady at 50c. Corn—Quiet at 57c. Oats—Firm at 31@313/c. Rys—Steady at 54c. Provisions—Firm. Whisky—Steady; sales 663 How Is Your Memory?

Must we remind you again and again of the fact that Metzger's California wines are the purest and best? Try their Claret, Burgindy of Riesiling; \$3 per dosen bottles; and in sweet brands—Port, Sherry, Angelica, Tockay or Muscatel—\$1.25 per gallon. Telephone 407.

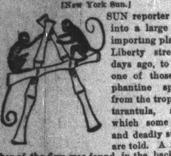
Your Nervous System Can be strengthened and built up by using tinsville water. METZOER & Co., Sole Age Telephone 407.



PERIL IN TROPICAL FRUIT.

IMPORTERS' STORIES OF SPIDERS CENTIPEDES AND SCORPIONS.

ers of Fruit Treat a Tarantul Bite With Ammonia and Laudanum -Reptiles in Logwood Cargoesrmless Lizard Colony.



a backyard so small that after allowing for the space taken by broken orange boxes verpowering perfume of decayed oranges. orter was directing the movements of a workman who was cleaning up the , laying the broken boxes in straight

"Do you notice anything peculiar in the way that man works?" the importer asked,

"Nothing," was the reply, "except that picks the boards up very carefully, parularly those that are lying on the

"That's it," the importer went on. "You could not induce him to pick a board from the ground without first raising it with his boot or with another board, to see that there is nothing on the bottom of it. If I knew nothing about that man, I would tell you on the spot that he is a West Indian—at least, that he has lived in some tropical country. The man is a native of Jamaica, and he will never in this world get over the habit of seeing both sides of a stone or board before he takes it up."

"Is that a West Indian habit?" the reporter asked.

"Yes, and a very sensible one, too, in that country. Whenever you see a man lift the end of a board carefully with his lived in the tropics. It is not safe to pick up a board from the ground in any hot country without first seeing the bottom of it, because there will very likely be some it, because there will very likely be some centipedes or scorpions sticking to it. When a board lies long on the ground down there the earth is always moist under it, and the wood soon begins to decay. That is precisely the condition of things that centipedes and scorpions like, and it does not take them long to find it. When the board is raised the little pests resent the disturbance and make an instant dash for the hand that holds it, if there is any hind in sight. They look like sluggish creatures, but when one makes up his mind to hustle he is so quick that the eye can hardly follow his movements.

"We get both centipedes and scorpions, occasionally, when a barrel of oranges has been left standing for some time on the

tan and Jamaica. There you can see them
by the cord almost in summer; in our winter they become dormant and soon die.

"It is the great hairy spider, the tarantula, that we see most of. They come often
in the bunches of bananas, coiled up near
the stem, and drop out when the bunches
are handled. It is always by accident that
one of these fellows is brought North in a
bunch of bananas, for the tarantula is
essentially a ground spider; indeed, in
Nastau and some other places he goes by
that name, 'the ground spider,' living in a
hole in the carth, and coming out only in
search of food, generally at night. They
will not eat bananas, and I can only account
for them Ia the bunches by supposing that

will not eat bananas, and I can only account for them I a the bunches by supposing that they climb up to catch other insects. They live upon the insects and decaying wood.

"I do not wonder that our men are all ways alarmed when a transulu appears. Although I am fully satisfied that he is almost harmless, still I do not care to have one about. I have had a great deal of experience with them, but the sight of one, the very thought of one, makes me shudder. I think it is one of the most repulsive of all living things. If I had one here in a bottle you probably would not think him so terrible looking, but then you would see him in repose, with nothing to excite him. He must be seen in action to be fully appreciated.

GLIDES ALONG SMOOTHLY.

"With a full-grown tarantula suddenly aroused and alarmed, what you see is a great, black hairy thing, as big, apparently, as the crown of a derby hat. Mind, I don't

as the crown of a derby hat. Mind, I don't say that he ever is as big as that, but that is the way he looks. He glides over the floor or the ground as smoothly as though he moved with wings or on a track, and it is ten chances to one he makes straight fo you in his anxiety to escape; for, in spite of all the stories to the contrary, the taran tula is peaceably disposed, and will not attack a man unless forced to.

"How large does the tarantula ever grow, you ask? We have had specimens here in the store that when excited were fully as big as your two fists. A dead one preserved in spirits gives you no idea whatever of their size. There are two large specimens in the National Museum at Washington, but they give no idea of what their appearance was when alive. Those in Washington are not more than four inches in diameter, and perhaps two and a half in diameter, and perhaps two and a half inches high. The tarantula is the largest spider known to man, with thick, strong legs, made up of solid muscle. But if he were only bone and muscle his appearance would not be so alarming and disgusting. It is his long, black hair that makes him so repulsive. The body and all the legs are covered with silky, black hair from an inch to three inches long. When the spider is alarmed or angered these hairs stand up like hristless, and his apparent size is greatly

"The largest tarantula I ever saw was in the parlor of a house I was visiting in Jamaica a few months ago. He must have walked in the open door unnoticed, and when somebody saw him and cried, 'There's a tarantula,' there was great commotion among the ladies. But the men armed themselves with footstools and big books, and the spider was quickly killed. In his efforts to escape he sped about the room with the rapidity of a hash of lightning, and nearly every one there considered himself personally attacked, though the creature was only trying to save himself. It was alarming while it lasted, I must admit, for he looked as large as the crown of a big alarming while it lasted, I must admit, for he looked as large as the crown of a big derby. A well-aimed footstool put an end to him, and we could see then what a difference there is between a tarantula alive and a tarantula dead. His bristling hairs had collapsed, his legs were drawn up, and he was not more than four inches across in the widest part.

munication we shall, in time, have tarantulas breeding in this part of the country.

The cold westher will not prevent them,
for they live through very cold weather in
Arkansas. But there is no cause for alarm
about them, though even some scientific
works make them out very dangerous characters. What I am telling you about these

ugly insects is not taken from scientific works, but is the result of long personal acquaintance with them.
"Have any of our mon ever been bitten by tarantulas? Certainly; it often happens.

by tarantulas? Certainly; it often happens. There was a time when such an occurrence made quite a commotion in the store. We have even sent in an ambulance call, and had the patient taken to the Chamberstreet hospital. In that case there was some reason for it, because the man being new to the business, was almost in a state of collapse from fright. He had heard so many terrifying stories about tarantulas that he expected to be a corpse within an hour. I put new life into him out of a glass from a neighboring saloon, and after a little bandaging in the hospital he returned to his work and never felt any bad effects from the bite. But we have grown out of such foolishness. When a man is bitten now he walks walks to the nearest drug store, and has the sun reporter went into a large fruit importing place in Liberty street a days ago, to meet one of those elephantine spiders from the tropics, a tarantula, about which some dire and deadly stories are told. A memnd in the backyard that after allowing the sponge dealer said, "are harmless and the spiders of the spiders are told. A memnd in the backyard that after allowing the sponge dealer said, "are harmless and the spiders of the spiders "Our only little visitors from the tropics," the sponge dealer said, "are harmless and very pretty ones. We get no tarantulas, for the tarantula finds nothing in sponges that he cares to eat. Neither do we find centipedes or scorpions, because they live in moist places, and snonges are kept dry. But we get hundreds of beautiful little lizards of all colors, principally bright green. They are charming little fellows, and we are very fond of them. BEAUTIFUL LITTLE LIZARDS.

"To appreciate these little beauties you nust forget all your old prejudices about lizards. In Northern countries the lizard lives in damp places, and is a slimy, un-pleasant creature. But the tropical lizard is very different. He is a child of the sun, living in the open air, taking the color largely of whatever he is most associated with. In this respect he is something of a chameleon, although he does not shift his colors instantly, except in the case of two or three species that have that faculty. The lizard that runs in the grass, for instance, is usually a beautiful bright green, and from that color sudden fright or illness an ashy white. They are all harmless and handsome, and we make pets of them. "We get many times as many lizards as

any importers can possibly get of tarantu-las, simply because there are millions of lizards for every one tarantula in the troplift the end of a board carefully with his toe before taking hold of it, you may make up your mind to a certainty that he has lived in the tropics. It is not safe to pick up a board from the ground in any hot all the buildings about here. They do not fall into the clutches of cats unless by acci-dent, for a cat might as well chase a streak of lightning as chase a Nassau lizard. The of lightning as chase a Nassau lizard. The lizard may be sitting on your hand winking at you one moment, and the next second he is up on the highest shelf, playing see-saw. See-saw? That is the only term I know that describes the motion of a lizard when he fee's playful. He stands at full length with his tail in the air, and extends and then draws back his head and neck. It is his way of saying 'come and catch me if you can.'

you can."
"The only wonder is that we do not get twice as many lizards as we do. The bushes and grass swarm with them in Nassau, and no one thinks of hurting them. Some of no one thinks of hurting them. Some of them are not more than an inch long, and from that they run up to five or six inches. In the sponge yards in Nassau the sponges lie under open sheds, where lizards have free access to them. When the sponges are taken up to be pressed into bales for shipment, there are nearly always some lizards among them. They are very fond of playing about the sponges, because sponges attract flies, and lizards live largely upon flies. The pressure in bailing is not very heavy, not nearly so heavy as the pressure upon a fale of cotton, and the lizard has a good chance of coming through alive. He is able to lie dormant a long time without injury, and when unpacked here he is often as spry as ever."

[Westminster Gazette.] market Theater, recently received the following letter from one aspirant to dramatic fame, which ran thus; "Venered Sir: I wish to go on the stage, and I would like to take you valuable theater. I have been a join your valuable theater. I have been a bricklayer for five years, but having failed in this branch I have decided to take on acting—it being easier work. I am not young, but I am six feet without any boots, I have studied Bell's system of elecution, and am tend of late hours."



Vanilla Lemon

Of perfect purity-Of great strength-Orange Rose, etc. Flavor as delicately Economy in their use. and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

KLINE-Nicholas Kline, at 6:25 this morning at his residence, 361 Spring st. Funeral notice LEE—Will E. Lee, twenty-eight years, at 11 a. m., Phursday, January 4, 1894; residence, 176 N. Mississippi st. Funeral notice later.

MADISON — Catherire, at residence of her daughter, Missouri F. Woodward, 602 Central ave. Funeral Friday, 9:30 a. m. Friends invited.

WISEMAN-Marths J., died January 2. Funeral at Blackford M. E. church, corner of Market, Friday, the 5th, at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited.

FINIEY—The remains of Pauline and Othello Finley, will be interred from the vault at Crown Hull, on Friday, January 5 at 3 p. m. Friends invitéd. LOCKRIDGE-Mrs. L. M., wife of Dr. John E. Lockridge, at 9:15 a. m., January 4. Funeral at N. Paul's Episcopal church, at 2 p. m., January 6. Friends invited.

THALMAN—Mrs. Isaac, eldest daughter of C. E. Geisendorff, on Tuesday, January 2, at 3 p. m. Funeral from the residence, 733 N. Meridian st. on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. st. on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TOMLINSON-Dr. Samuel C. Toinlinson, Wednesday, January 3, at 6 o'clock a.m. Funeral Saturday, January 6, at I o'clock p.m., at the family residence on Madison ave., south of the city.

BILGER—Miss Josephine M., daughter of the late Joseph and Krenntia Bilger, at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, age thirty-three years, one month, fitteen days. Funeral at residence 332 E. New York st., Friday at 2 p. m. Friends invited.

SOCIETY AND CLUB MEETINGS.

COLETY—MASONIC—PENTALPHA LODGE,
No. 564, F. and A. Masons, Stated meeting
in Masonic Temple this (Thursday) evening at
7:30 o'cluck.

WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Secretary. "That is an extreme of size in one direction. On the other hand there are millions of turnatulas in this country—in Arkansas and Texas, for instance, that are hardly larger than some of the big spiders we have in the North. They do not grow as large in the Southwest as they do in the West indies and Mexico. There is every probability that with such constant communication we shall, in time, have tarantulas breeding in this part of the country. The cold weather will not prevent them,

WANTED HELP-WOMEN-GIRLS. WANTED-TISH-I-MINGO CIGAR.

WANTED-GIVE CHANCE A CHANCE. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWOI W ANTED-* THEATER - GOERS USE STA. Wanted-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work. 173 N. East. W ANTED-GOOD GIRL; GENERAL HOUSE work, 249 English ave. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work, 543 Central ave. Wanted-LADY CANVASSERS FOR CIT and suburbs. 136 Dorman st. Wanted-A COMPETENT NURSE FO. children. 598 N. Pennsylvania st. WANTED-TO BUY BUILDING ASSOCIATION Shares. Room 24 Ingalls Block. WANTED-EXPERIENCED NURSE; MUST have references. 462 N. Pennsylvania.
WANTED-GIRL FOR COOK AND GENeral housework; references. 51Madison ave. W ANTED-GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, WITH reference; no washing. 17 S. Alabamast WANTED - GIRL TO COOK; MUST DO washing and ironing. Apply 739 N., Dela-

Wanted-GO TO WHERE A SPECIALT is handled only. EXCLUSIVE LOUNG HOUSE, 24 S. Alabama st. WANTED-EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL good references required: none other need good references required; none otherly. 887 N. Pennsylvania. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work, in small family, at 404 N. Delawar st. References required. Call at 4 p. m. WANTED-LADIES WISHING TO TAKE
Massage treatment address Q 24, car
News. Best recommendations furnished.

WANTED-STAR COUGH DROPS. WANTED-TISH- I-MINGO CIGAR. WANTED-BARBER. 75 N. ALABAMAST.

WANTED-GOOD BARBER, 810 E. WASH ington st. Wanted - CHANCE-MATTHEWS PRINT ING COMPANY. Wanted - Lodging and Meals, 100 290 West Market. WANTED - EXPERIENCED PATENT Salesman, Address W 25, care News.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE BUILDING ASsociation shares. Room 24 Ingalis Block. Wanted-Man WHO CAN SOLICIT AD vertising; new thing. Address J 25, News

WANTED-SALESMEN; STEADY, PAYING employment to persons of good address COLLIER, 93 N. Delaware st. Wanted - GENTLEMEN'S DOESKIN
pants, \$1.75. GLOBE FURNISHIN
STORE, 191 W. Washington st, SOLTBOTCKY Wanted - IMMEDIATELY, TWO LIV collectors and solicitors, J. P. KELLEY 56 Vance Block, corner Virginia ave, and Wash

ington st.

Wanted — PATENTS OBTAINED, M
cbanical drawings made. JOHN S. THU
MAN, mechanical engineer, Cordova Buildin
25 W. Washington st. WANTED—GOOD WINTER PANTS \$1.50 \$2, \$2.50; also odd pants, worth \$5, \$6 an \$7, closing at \$3. Uncalled for coats and vesicheap. 24 W. Washington. R. R. MILES WANTED-MEN TO SELL BAKING POW-der. Steady employment, experience un-necessary: \$75 sulary or commission. UNITED STATES CHEMICAL WORKS, 840 Van Buren, WANTED-WE WILL START YOU IN

required; no peddling; either sex; \$50 a week easily made. WESTERN SUPPLY COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.

W ANTED—SHOE TRAVELER: A YOUNG man; must be resident of this city and we have business. Address W man; must be resident of this city and well acquainted with the shoe business. Address stating age, references, etc., to SHOE SPE CIALTIES COMPANY, Grand Hotel, Indiana

CFALTIES COMPANY, Grand Hotel, Indianapoils, Ind.

Wanted—A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR'S work is pleasant, and pays good wages the year round, in good times and bad: We teach it quickly, at JOHNSTON'S TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, and will guarantee positions; tuition only \$3 per month. Call at L. E. & W. RAIL-WAY general office, Washington and Noble.

Wanted—Salesmen For The New Patent Curtain Fole Lifter: The greatest and most useful invention of the age. No stopladder needed. Will lift poles, together with our tains, to and from brackets. A child can operate it. Sells at every home. Retail price, 35 cents. Profits immense. You can make a fortune by securing the agency for this useful and taking article. Territory all unoccupied. Particulars free. Address CURTAIN FOLE LIFTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Racine, Wis.

WANTED-SITUATIONS. SITUATION WANTED-AS COOK OR SECOND girl. 328 Lincoln ave. SITUATION WANTED-HOUSEKEEPER, BY middle-aged woman. 36 S. Tennessee. SITUATION WANTED-BY EXPERIENCED ladies' nurse. Address H 1, care News. SITUATION WANTED - AS OFFICE GIRL Call at 55 W Market st. for references. SITUATION WANTED-A GOOD COOK USES genuine Montezuma flour; purity warranted SITUATION WANTED-BY COLORED MAN TO do any kind of work. Call 330 N. Meridian st. SITUATION WANTED-BY RELIABLE MA.
traveling salesman; work cheap. Call 75
E. Washington. SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by first-class white girl; best of reference. Apply 219 Huron st. Sprittation Wanted-By Boy Sixteen
Stake care of horse or work in grocery; will
take groceries for pay. 294 S. Missouri, rear. STRUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE young man; good references; willing to learn or make himself useful. Address Q 25, care News office.

WANTED-AGENTS. A GENTS WANTED-WE WANT AGENTS.
Juvestigate this. 21 8. Pennsylvania st. A GENTS WANTED - LADY AGENTS; FAST selling article; quek sales; llarge profits INDIANA NOVELTY COMPANY, Logansport

NOTICE. OTICE-TISH-I-MINGO CIGAR.

NOTICE-K. K.-THE GREAT WASHER. Notice-GATES, DENTIST, ROOM 1 ODI Notice-Telephone to Joseph Gard-ner, 39 Kentucky ave., for sheet-iron and steel roofing.

Notice - SEE THE FULL SIZE BED lounge for 39. at the EXCLUSIVE LOUNGE HOUSE, 24 S. Alabama. Notice - Joseph Gardner for tin roofing, guttering and spouting. 39 Ken tucky ave. Telephone 322. NOTICE-EVERROAD & PRUNK-FOR FUR-naces, hardware, thwork and gashiting; also pumps and nails at factory prices. 170 Indiana avenue. NOTICE - THERE WILL BE A MEETING
of the members of the Fletcher-ave. Christian church in the new house of worship, corner
Fletcher ave. and Cedar st., January 14, at 10:30
a. pn., for the purpose of electing three trustees.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of Marion county, State of Indiana, will receive scaled proposals at the county auditor's office in Indianapoils, Ind. until January 15, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m. for an electric lighting plant for the Marion county court-house and new jail building, according to place and specifications for the same now on file in the auditor's office of said county. Each bidder must file with his bid a good and sufficient bond in amount equal at least to the amount of the bid which it accompanies.

The bond reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board of Commissioners of Marion county, State of Indiana.

THOMAS TAGGART,

Auditor Marion county, Indiana,

MONUMENTS-AUG. DIENER, 243 E, WASH-

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-TISH-I-MINGO CIGAR. WANTED-9 AND 11 VANCE BLUCK

WANTED-K. K. FOR POTS AND PANS

WANTED- WILL' HANG PAPER 5c PER roll. 339 N. Mississippi. WANTED-TO BUY CUT HAIR. M. E. PHE-lan, 1614 E. Washington. WANTED-SMOKERS' COUGH KNOCKED out by Star Cough Drops, 5c, Wanted-Building and Loan Shares purchased. 31 Virginia ave. W ANTED-STABLE TO LET; CENTRALLY located, Address L 24, News. WANTED-OAK SIDEBOARD AND DINING table. Address E 1, care of News. Wanted-\$500 FOR ONE YEAR ON GOOD personal security. Address T 24, News.
Wanted-Cash FOR ELM LOGS AT hoop factory. PATTERSON & BUSBY. WANTED-BUILDING ASSOCIATION shares purchased Room 10, 87 E. Market.
WANTED-YOU TO HIRE FINE LIVERY OF FRANK SCHOFIELD, 122 E. Wabash st. Wanted-PAY CASH FOR GOOD PIANO give make, style. Address C 25, Newsoffice Wanted-A GOOD HORSE FOR LIGHT driving for his keeping. Address Z 24. WANTED-HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR furniture, carpets, etc. 139 W. Washington

WANTED-TO BORROW \$1,000 ON GOOD WANTED-TEETH-\$5 FOR GOOD SET. Washington st. WANTED-TO BORROW \$50, FIRST MORT Wanted - TO BORROW \$1,200; FIRST mortgage, good security; no commission. Address N 25, News. Wanted-To Loan \$5,000 ON IMPROVEI central real estate; private party preferred Address M 24, News. W ANTED-\$5 FOR FULL SET TEETH. F tracted without pain at EARHEART 164g E. Washington st.

Wanted - \$3,500 OF PRIVATE MONEY on first-class real estate, first mortgage; no commission. C 1, News office. WANTED-MONEY SAVED BY PURCHAS-ing your lounges at the EXCLUSIVE LOUNGE HOUSE, 24 S. Alabama. WANTED-PARTNER WITH \$10,000; guarantee 10 per cent. investment; shoe manufacturing. Address T 25, care News. Wanted - INDIANAPOLIS NATIONAL Bank deposits and Consumers' Gas Trust stock. NEWTON TODD, 7 Ingalls Block. WANTED-EVERYBODY TO TRY ONE OF
LEE HANSHAW'S delicious dinners;
oysters in every style. S6 W. Washington st.

WANTED-TO RENT: A HOUSE OF EIGHT
rooms, with large barn, between Delaware
and Mississippi sts. Address N 24, care News. Wanted-I Want to Loan \$6,000. 6 PER cent. interest, five years, on good mortgage security; farm preferred. Address J 24, News

WANTED-A NICE HOUSE WITH OT, N. Tennessee, Illinois, Meridian, Innsylvania or Delaware sts., for \$8,000 cash. Address V 25, News. MANTED—TO LEASE A FARM OF FORTY to one hundred acres for one year, with gas, with privilege of purchase any time before expiration of lease. Address Y 25, News. WANTED-HERE'S A CHANCE TO GIVE Chance a chance! All kinds of job, printing at reasonable rates. CHANCE-MATTHEWS PRINTING COMPANY, 9 and 11 Vance Block; telephone 1282.

FOR TRADE. FOR TRADE - *THAT COUGH FOR STAR COUGH Drops; 5 cents. FOR TRADE - VACANT LOTS FOR GRO Address X 24, News. FOR TRADE-ALL KINDS OF REAL A

FOR TRADE-LOTS, MARION PARK, FOR cottage; will assume incumbrance. Cottage, Haughville, for stock of groceries. A. W. DUNKLE, 22 Thorpe Block. FOR TRADE-FOUR GOOD RENTAL PROPerties, worth \$4,000: pays \$32 per month; will trade for residence in north part and assume \$3,000 incumbrance. Address G1, case News,

FOR TRADE—A FINE INDIANA FARM, with finest improvements of any farm in the state, and large number of horses and cattle, all free from incumbrance, for Indianapolis property. TAYLOR & CO., room 1 old Sentinel Building

PERSONAL. DERSONAL-GIVE CHANCE A CHANCE.

PERSONAL - DETECTIVE WORK. 294 8. Delaware, room 6. PERSONAL-THE TURNING POINT OF SUC-PERSONAL—GENTS' WATCH-CHAINS \$1.15; guaranteed for six years. Globe Furnishing Store, 191 W. Washington. SOL. TROTCKY. STUATION WANTED-HOUSEKEEPER. CALL
SITUATION WANTED-HOUSEKEEPER. CALL
SITUATION WANTED-BY GERMAN GIRL.
Simal family. 59 Bloking at.
SITUATION WANTED-HOUSEKEEPER. BY

Personal.-AN HONEST OFFER-IF YOU have catarrh we will send you a "Germicide Inhaler" and medicine without a cent of pay in advance. After giving it a fair trial and you find it a genuine remedy, you can send us \$3 for same. If not satisfactory, you need not pay any thing, Nothing could be fairer. Address MEDICAL INHALATION COMPANY, Toronto, Canada.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A NNOUNCEMENT-KELLER'S KOMPOUND. A NNOUNCEMENT-TISH-I-MINGO CIGAR. A NNOUNCEMENT - DR. ELLIS, PLANET reader, room 5 Ryan Block, N. Tennessee st. A NOUNCEMENT-DIAMONDS AND FINE jewelry at CRANE'S. 78 E. Washington st. A NNOUNCEMENT - DR. BOYNTON, OFFICE and residence 202 E. New York. Telephone 1545. A NAOUNCEMENT-ULD HATS AND RUBBER chusetts ave.

A NNOUNCEMENT SPACE AND POWER TO Let for manufacturing. WRIGHT & WRIGHT AND W A NNOUNCEMENT-SEE THE SPRING-EDGE chenille couch for \$9 at EXCLUSIVE LOUNGE HOUSE, 24 S. Alabama.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. FOR SALE OR TRADE-\$400 STOCK OF JEW-elry; will boar inspection. Address L 1, News. For SALE OR TRADE-FOR STOCK OF SHOES or groceries, six-room house, lot 66x185, at Crawfordsville, Ind. Call at 250 W. Washington st., city. FOR SALE OR TRADE—GOOD 140-ACRE FARM easy payments. Address DR. DENKEWALTER, Spencer, Ind.

Por Sale or Trade—GOOD UNIMPROVED timber lands, perfect titles, clear of incombrances and at reasonable prices; wanted to exchange for any kind of merchandise. Address P. O. box 191, Terre Haute, Ind. STORAGE. STORAGE-OF ALL KINDS AT CHARLES SHOVER'S, 180 E. Wabash st.

STORAGE—CALL ON M. P. ANDERSON, COR ner Hosbrook and Cedar sts., for special rates on storage and transfer. All kinds of goods packed for shipment. packed for shipment.

CYCRAGE.—INDIANAPOLIS WAREHOUSE
Company (registered). Largest and only warehouse in city devoted exclusively to merchandise and household goods. Storage capacity 720,000 feet. Low insurance. Convenient location. Railroad switches and every facility for transaction of storage business. 265-273 S. Pennslyvania st. Telephone 1343.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—
125 N. Delaware.
KREGELO & WHITSETT.
Carriages to Crown Hill, \$2.50. 'Phone 564. CHABLES T. WHITSETT, Residence, Denison House, Private phone, 570.

KREGELO'S TELEPHONE 1154.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS-

TO LET-ROOMS.

To LET - FURNISHED ROOM. 26 W. NEW To LET-HEATED ROOMS, \$1; ALSO PAR To LET-FURNISHED BOOMS, BOARD; also barn, 320 E. Ohio. To Let-THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms. 172 E. North st.

To LET-ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, 320 N. Delaware. To Let - FURNISHED ROOM; BATH; To LET-DOUBLE PARLOR, FURNISHED bath, board. 321 N. Illinois. To LET-FURNISHED ROOMS FROM 81 to \$2 per week. 190 E. Market. To LET-AT 256 CHRISTIAN AVE., A NICE furnished front room, down stairs. To LET-FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR; grate; reasonable, 232 N. Illinois.
To LET-NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; bath; gares; board, 77 E. Walnut. To LET-SUITE ROOMS; GAS. 251 E. Wash ington, corner Washington and East. To Let—LARGE FRONT ROOM, ONE small sleeping room. 159 E. Ohlo st.
To Let—PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOM;
To Let—PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOM;
gentleman; bath. Address J 1, News.
To Let—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms; board, if desired. 161 E. Ohlo. To LET - NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOM, every convenience. 72 Pt. Wayne ave.
To LET - THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS:
light housekeeping, 169 W. New York st.
To LET - HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
room to gents only. Room 1, Stewart Place. To LET-DESIRABLY FURNISHED ROOMS modern conveniences; board. 400 N. Illinois

To LET-ONE UNFURNISHED FROM Troom, both gases; reasonable rent. 132 N TO LET-DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, FUR

To LET-FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE family, bath, both gases, board if desired; reference. 242 E. Vermont st. LET - NICELY FURNISHED FRONT lor, single or en suite; also un 140 E. New York st.

fornished, housekeeping; every conv \$10. 339 N. Mississippi. To LET-FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLE men only; Grand Opera Block; under new management. Call at room 6. To LET-ELEGANT, FURNISHED ROOMS To LET - HANDSOMELY FURNISHEI front parlor, cheap; board; private family our squares from Denison. 236 N. East. LET - FURNISHED FRONT ROOM own-stairs, with or without board; also two hished rooms; cheap. 167 W. Market.

To LET - VERY DESIRABLE UNFUR-nished, down-stairs, en suite; all modern con-veniences; board. Southeast corner New York and Alabama sts. I rooms in city. Cordova, Lorraine, Franklir buildings; all modern conveniences. DYER d RASSMANN, 31 Circle. TO LET-SPLENDID FRONT ROOMS, FUR

I nished, single or en suite, with board, from Denison House; Massachusetts ave.; seventy rooms; house open all night. Telephone 627 ENTERPRISE HOTEL.

POUND - UMBRELLA, MARKED OLIVER Wright, by Medical College of Indiana. Cal E. Ohlo st., first house cross the Belt railroad.

LOANS-44 LOMBARD BUILDING.

LOANS-MONEY TO LOAN. HENRY D. PIERCE, 18th N. Meridian st. Loans-6 PER CENT., PRIVILEGE PRE payment. HORACE MCKAY. Loans-Money to Loan. CLIFFORD AB-RICK, room 32 Journal Building. Loans-Buillding ASSOCIATION SHARES purchased. Room 24 Ingalls Block. Loans-BUILDING ASSOCIATION SHARES purchased. Room 24 Ingalls Block. Loans-ON JEWELRY, CLOTHING AND other valuables. 57 W. Washington. L cans-Building association shares purchased. Room 10, 87 E. Market st.

L cans-Money to Loan. J. H. Aufder-Heide, room 18, 53 N. Pennsylvania. Loans-Money To Loan, Hadley & FAY, removed to 40% E. Washington st.

LOANS-\$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$150, \$200, \$250. LOANS-ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS 64 Without removal.

LOANS-GET OUR RATES.
Don't pay old friends LOANS-DOUBLE WHAT WE ASK FOR THE Same accommodations. LOANS -INDIANAPOLIS MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY, room No. 10 Thorpe Block. "64 LOANS-DON'T FORGET, THE NUMBER IS 57 E. Market. LOANS - WANTED: BUILDING ASSOCIA-tion shares. NEWTON TODD, Ingalis I cans-\$100 TO \$2,000; INTEREST AND commission reasonable. REID BROS., 42 N.

Delaware st.,

Loans—A LARGE SUM OF PRIVATE
funds to loan. Apply to GEORGE SEIDENSTICKER, room 35 When Block.

Loans—MONEY AT 6 AND 7 PER CENT.;
Lroal estate; notes bought and sold. FRANK
s. FOSTER, 26 Commercial Club. LOANS-ON PERSONAL 44 Lombard Building.

L cans-Money to Loan on Household goods and personal property. Room 50 Lombard Building, 24% E. Washington. Loans-SUMS OF \$100 TO \$100,000. City property and farms.
C. E. COFFIN & CO., 80 E. Market st.

Loans-Money To Loan In Sums OF
L\$3,000 to \$6,000, at 6 per cent. interest, on
approved security. A. METZGER, 5 Odd Fellows
Hall.

L cans-MORTGAGE LOANS-MONEY NOW L ready. Borrower can pay whole or part at any time. C. S. WARBURTON, 26 Lombard Bullding, 24% E. Washington st. Loans - WE HAVE SOME PRIVATE FUNDS to loan in sums of not less than \$1,000; lowest current rate of interest; reasonable fees. JNO. S. SPANN & CO., SO E. Market. Loans - TO LOAN MONEY IN ANY ensy terms; low rates; no delay; can accommodate you the same day that apply; loans on city or farms. C. W. GORBUCH, 15 Virginia ave. or larms. C. w. GURSUCA, 15 virgains ave.

L oans-MONEY TO LOAN: A LARGE SUM
L of home funds left in our care to be loaned in
sums of \$100 and \$1,000 and upward, at lowest
rates of interest; can furnish money same day
you apply; pay back when you please. A. METZ
GER, 5 Odd Fellows Hail. Loans-Money Loaned on Pianos, Juniture, horses, wagons and building chares; everything remains undisturbed in your possession. You can pay back in weekly or monthly installments as you may desire. Lowest rates; all business strictly private. If you need money, then call at 250 E. Ohio st.

Loans-CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY, 114 N. Meridian st., room 5,

Loans money on furniture, plauos, horses, vehicles, warehouse receipts and all other kinds of personal property, without removal; loans also negotiated on watches and diamonds; payments arranged on the weekly or monthly installment plan, or to suit your convenience; lowest rates in the city. Business strictly confidential.

CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY, 11½ N. Meridian st., room 5. tairway on east side of N. Meridian st., near Washington, upstairs.

To LET -LIST. 10 CIRCLE.

To LET-FOUR-ROOM TENEMENTS, GAS: \$5 to \$7.50. 21 Talbott Block. To LET-465 PARK AVE., MODERN; BATH; low rent. Inquire 440 Park ave. To LET-SEE LIST AT 96 E. MARKET;

To LET-MOVING, FURNITURE AND plano wagons. S. P. HAMILTON, 11 S. Ale To LET-NEW, MODERN, SEVEN-BOOM house, bath, jurnace; \$25, 980 N. Alabama Call above address. Call above address.

To Let—THREE ROOM; PANTRY, WELL,
cistern, natural gas; SS a month; 6S and 76
Torbet, Inquire 344 W. Second.

To LET—HOUSE SEVEN ROOMS, 575
Broadway; folding doors, gas, well, cistern
and stable. Call 107½ S. illinois st.

To LET-LEHMAN'S TRANSFER, PLANG and furniture movers, Office, 19 Circle at and 11 N. Alabama. Best wagons in the city. To Lau-682 N. ILLINUIS; EIGHT ROOMS A. METZGER AGENCY, 5 ORG FEIROWS HAIL TO LET-RESIDENCE. NINE ROOMS AND To bath, good repair and location: 23 Home ave, between Delaware and Pennsylvania. C. F. SAYLES.

TO LET-HOUSE NO 185 ST. MARY ST., \$25; I house No. 187 St. Mary st., \$27,50. Inquire of JOHN WOCHER, Expa Building, 1916 N. Pennsylvania st.

To LET-SEE THE LARGE LIST OF HOUSES at our office for rent, large and small, at very reasonable rents; also, suites of rooms in Stewart Place, corner Obic and Illinoia. CHAS. W. GOR

To LET-OR LEASE: TO PERMANENT tenant: Nive rooms; all modern convenien-ces; new, including hardwood floors; plate glass; furnace, bath, electric bell. Call or address JOHN W. HADLEY, 160 Park ave.

Po Let-144 N. ILLINOIS ST., TEN ROOMS l all improvements.
141 W. New York, cight rooms, gas.
412 W. New York, fore rooms.
187 N. Douglass, five rooms, gas.
Inquire room 3 21½ E. Washington st.

PO LET - FOR BOARDING HOUSE; FIT proved water closet; hot and cold city water good cement cellar; cistern and well in kitche good sewerage connection; good barn for the horses and three vehicles; drive through ya to barn; cement sidewalks on street at cement walks all around house; fron fenset in cement curb; seven foot lawn sin shade trees; on electric car line; the property is exactly as here represented; pri \$35 per month. H. H. BEVILLE, 2½ W. Was ington st.

To LET-BUSINESS ROOM IN PLAZA, 22 TO LET-ONLY ONE SUITE LEFT. OLD Library Building. To LET-STORE-ROOM, 65 S. ILLINOIS ST. COLLINS, 238 S. Meridian. To LET-OFFICE AND SLEEPING ROOMS AD. HERETH, 82 E. Washington st. TO LET-CHEAP OFFICES IN CENTRAL Block. HENRY COE & CO., room 13 In-To LET — DESIRABLE STORE-ROOM ON Massachusetts ave., square and balf from Denison Hotel. HENRY D. PIERCE, 1842 N. Meridian st.

To LET-LARGE STORE-ROOM, 25x80 feet, on the Circle, in the "Plaza"; special inducements to the right business man. JNO. S. SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market. TO LET-CORDOVA BLOCK, 25 W. WASH-

Finest office rooms in the city. legant finish. Hot and cold water. Elegant finish. Hot and conveniences.
Elevator. All modern conveniences.
DYER & RASSMANN
31 Circle

FINANCIAL. OANS-ON PIANOS. 10 THORPE BLOCK. Loans-ON FURNITURE 10 THORPE LOANS-6 PER CENT. DYER & RASSMANN. LOANS - \$3,000 AT 6 PER CENT. 68 S. Loans - MONEY CAN NOT MAKE US happy unless we use Montezuma flour. Loans-Money To Loan on Indiana
Loans-money To Loan on Indiana
polis property. I. N. BICHIE, 58 E. Market
Loans-ON FURNITURE. PLANOS. ETC.;
business confidential 24 W. Washington,
room 4. OANS-MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROP-erty and improved farms, JAMES GREENE & CO., 60 E. Market. Loans - MONEY ON FARMS OR CITY property; terms reasonable. THOS, C. DAY & CO., 72 E. Market st. Loans-MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE on favorable terms to borrower. D. W. COF-FIN, 42 Lombard Building.

L OANS-PRIVATE FUNDS ON FARM AND Lefty property; here loans on business property, 6 per cent. STANTON & SCOTT, 61-62 Lombard Block, 24½ E. Washington st.

A NEW PLAN.

See us if you want money. The goods rems in your possession, and you can reduce the co by paying in any amount at any time. Bank of Commerce Building LOWEST RATES

EASY TERMS. STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL Money loaned on furtiture, planos, horses, wagons, store fixtures, warehouse receipts and all kinds of personal property, in any amount from 510 upward, the property to remain in your undisturbed possession. We also loan money on watches and diamends. You can pay back the morey in weekly or monthly installments, and have the cost reduced proportionately. If you was a balance on your furniture or plano, we will pay the same for you and carry it as long as you desire. No charges taken out in advance. Call and see us before going elsewhere.

Room 18 Insurance Block.

Room 18 Insurance Block.

Rotheast corner Market and Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE-JOB PRINTING, REASON REAL ESTATE — A NICE CONVENIENT house of six rooms; part cash; rest same as rent. 128 Highland Place.

REAL ESTATE—SEN SOME OF THE GREAT bargains in houses and lots at my office. C. W. GORSUCH, 15 Virginia ave. REAL ESTATE—REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Quick loans, Stock and bond brokers, VAJEN'S, 88 N. Pennsylvania st.

REAL ESTATE—LOT. HAUGHVILLE, 8925, worth \$450; east front; well-built street; gas. F. T. McWHIRTER, 74 E. Market. VILDMAN & GLOVER, 19 Talbott Block. DEAL ESTATE-WILL PAY CASE FOR good rental property worth \$1,000 and inder. PEASE & BARNETT, 36 N. Delaware

REAL ESTATE - FIRE, LIGHTNING, CYclone, gas explosion and life insurance.
HADLEY & FAY, removed to 40% E. Washington st. REAL ESTATE — WILL MOVE HOUSE AND Sell high east front lot on N. Delaware, near Niath, or sell with house. SMITH & CO., 36 W. Washington. REAL ESTATE-\$12.50 PER MONTH WILL Atlas works; lot 40x140; price \$1,050, W. E. MICK & CO. REAL ESTATE-WE CAN GIVE YOU GOOD proved property. WILDMAN & GLOVER, 19 Talbott Block. Near Estats—DOWN-TOWN DWELLING.
Reight rooms, on Dickson st., near Market.
22.500. If you want a cheep home, look at this.
JOHN S. SPANN & CO.

REAL ESTATE—\$100 CASH, BALANCE \$8 per month, will buy new, five-room house, west, near electric line. LION MANTEL HOUSE, 114 N, Delaware. REAL ESPATE—LOTS FOR SALE ON WREK-ity payments in Prospect st., E. Washington st and in Brinkman Hill addition. BRADLEY & DENNY. 26 N. Delaware.

REAL FRATE - WE ARE AGENTS FOR Veloped. If you mean to purchase, call or address J. H. SMITH & CO., 36 W. Washington. REAL ESTATE—LARGE BUILDING, NEAR-ly two acres ground; Irvington electric line; splendid location for sanitarium; very low price; terms casy. F. T. McWHIRTER, 74 E. Market. REAL ESTATE—COTTAGE OF SIX BOOMS in N. Pennsylvania st., near, Tenth; high ground; east front; price \$4,500; easy payments; would take in good lot or small house. W. E. MICK & CO.

REAL ESTATE—FORCED SALE—TWO EX. cellent six-room houses occupied by first class tenants; rents for \$264 per year; only \$2,200. \$800 down. Address owner, lumediately, M, 1 care News. REAL ESTATE—PARK AVE., EIGHT-ROOMS, pretty home, lot 46x169; no incumbrance price \$6.000; want larger property on good street; will pay difference. GEO. W. PANG-BORN & CO., 94 E. Market at. REAL ESTATE - N. PENNSYLVANIA ST A residence; east-front, ten rooms, ba nace, hard-wood finish; perfect home; it will surely be sold; terms satisfactory offer. C.F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market st. PEAL ESTAE—FIVE-ROOM, NEW RESIdence, Andrews at.; small cash payment;
balance, monthly like rent. Northeast, near
Woodruff, six rooms; easy terms. Lexington
ave., lot under value. Dorman st., lot, \$450
cash. E. New York, lot, \$750. Bates st., lot,
\$300. Lot near Washington, \$350; worth \$450.
F. T. McWHIRTER, 74 E. Market. REAL ESTATE—WE HAVE A GRAND BARgain to offer: Two-story frame house, nine
rooms, both gases, bath-room complete, furnace,
bot and cold water, cistero, cellar under whole
house, grates and mantels; within 'fifteen minutes' wait of postoffice; price, \$4,500. Owner in
poor health and compelled to go South. This
property is worth your attention if

BUILDING AND LOAN-COLUMBIA OFFICE, BUILDING AND LOAN-"AS GOOD AS THE best"-the "EQUITABLE," 41 Vance Block Pullding and Loan-Take Shares in the Ætna; bigger and better than ever. 89 E. Market st.

DUILDING AND LOAN-BEFORE TAKING shares, investigate the Atlas Saving Association. Shares \$100; dues 25 cents per week. C. C. FOSTER, President. ROBERT MABTINDALE, Secretary. 84 E. Market st. BUILDING AND LOAN-NEW YEAR SAVING and Loan Association will hold their annual election for directors at central office, room 5 No. 36 W. Washington, from 6 to 8:30 delects n. w.

Loans - \$3,000 at 6 Per Cent. 68 S.

Loans - Robert Martindale & Co., 84

Loans - ON REAL ESTATE SMITH & Co.,

36 W. Washington.

Loans - ON REAL ESTATE SMITH & Co.,

Loans - ON REAL ESTATE SMITH & Co.,

Dullets A. W. Brown, Secretary; Albert SAHM, Treasurer. 10 Boston Block. Loans-6 PER CENT. THOS. C. MOORE,
1 CANS-6 PER CENT. THOS. C. MOORE,
2 CANS-800 PRIVATE FUNDS. BULLOCK
2 CANS-800 PRIVATE FUNDS. BULLOCK
2 CANS-800 PRIVATE FUNDS. BULLOCK
3 CANS-800 PRIVATE FUNDS. BULLOCK
4 COLTON 7712 E. Market.

Loans - MONEY CAN NOT MAKE US
2 happy unless we use Monteguma flour.

Loans-MONEY TO LOAN ON INDIANA Bullding and Loan-Playmouth Savings and Loan Association. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Plymouth Savings and Loan Association for the election of three directors will be held on Saturday, January 20, 1894, at the office of the association, rooms 5 and 6, Vinton Block, between the hours of 7:30 and 8:30 p.m. EDWARD GILBERT, Secretary. BULLING AND LOAN-NOW IS THE TIME to deposit your money in the Mutual Home and Savings Association and get advantage of next dividend. We pay upon what is to your credit January 1. The more you pay in before that time the larger your dividend. We have always paid 6 per cent. each six months. ISAAC THALMAN, President; W. A. RHODES, Secretary, 72 E. Market st.

BULDING AND LOANLOAN ASSOCIATION.

LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Capital \$1,000,000.

Initiation 50c per share, weekly dues 55c per shr.
Books now ready for the eighteenth series.
Last four series paid out averaging 250 weeks.
Shares may be had at regular meeting-place (No.
10½ E. Washington st.) Monday evenings, or at any time of the officers.

PAUL H. KRAUSS, President.

THOS. A. PFAFFIIN. Secretary.

OTTO N. FRENZEL, Treasurer. Building and Loan-EASTERN SAVING

Series opened January 6, 1893. Shares \$200. Dues 55c per share. Money to be had on application.

No waiting: Premiums limited to 10c a share Applications for stock will be received at the place of meeting. Klemeyer's cigar store, 87 E. Washington st. or by the secretary, WM. KIEMEYER, President, 87 E. Washington st. CONRAD MUELLER, Secretary, Merchants' National Bank.

L ost-BLACK SETTER DOG. RETURN TO 25 School st. Reward. Lost - POCKETBOOK CONTAINING \$22. Lost - PUG PUP, ABOUT SIX MONTHS old. Return to 580 N. Delaware. Reward. Lost - AT PATTI CONCERT, LADY'S black marten must. Return to 487 S. Union st. Liberal reward. Lost-LACE HANDWERCHIEF AT THE Patt concert. Finder suitably rewarded by leaving with Manager Denison Hotel.

Lost-ELACK AND WHITE SETTER DOG:
1 an on mouth and fore legs. Answers to name of Paul. Return to 42 Huron st. Reward. Lost—SPANIEL DOG, SATURDAY AFTERnoon; small; dark-brown; white on breast.
Return to 50 N. Pennsylvania st. Liberal reward.
Lost—JANUARY 2. LADY'S GARTER;
lavender sik wastic; silver buckle, with
name "Sadis." Beward at 116 N. Pennsylvania
street.

LOST-ON CLIFFORD AVE. CAR, OR ON L. Market or Circle, between postoffice and English's Opera House, diamond bracelet. Reward. R. M. SEEDS, Journal office. BUSINESS CHANCE.

For Sale-ABOUTSALES AND PI of saloons see AUGUST ERBR Pennsylvania st. OR SALE — SMALL CONFECTIONER's and clear store; must be sold in next three ys. 544 Virginia ave. POB SALE—"BURGLAR ALARMS;" IF YOU want a sure thing, buy a "Scotch Terrier." FOR SALE - FOLDING-BED suite, extension table, ball be, very cheap. 184 8. Meridian et FOR SALE-ONE CENT GOLD PAPER, match border cent award; one room only, to a customer, REED, 150 W. Washington st. FOR SALE-MANTELS AT YOUR OWN PRICE to keep our men at work. LION MANTEL AND GRATE HOUSE, 114 N. Delaware.

POR SALE-SMALL MILLINSRY STORE nice fixtures and stock; price, \$00; ranchance for dressmaking also; owner leaves city address K 1, News. Pon Sate-GREAT INVENTION: ONLY article of kind ever invented; inventor has no means; rare opportunity for party with little money. Address D 1, Nawa. FOR SALE—"RAT PIT STOCK;" SCOTE terriers (wirey-halred) pedigreed; pups the will kill now and dead-game males \$15; fermal \$10. LOUIS C. O'BRIEN, 143 N. Delaware st. FOR SALE-STEAMSHIP TICKETS TO AND from Europe; foreign inheritances and claim collected; consular power of attorney (Vol machien) drawn up; drafts for the old country A. METZGER AGENCY, Odd Fellows Hall. CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES

The above prices are what we charge for half-soling shoes while you wait. Comfortable place to sit provided.

79 E. WASHINGTON

TOR SALE—
GROCERIES AND MEATS.
SEE OUR PRICES:
22 lbs granulated sugar \$1.
24 tbs white A sugar \$1.
25 lbs extra C sugar \$1.
25 or 50 lb sack Process flour, guaranteed, \$3.
25 or 50 lb sack Process flour, guaranteed, \$3.
25 or 50 lb sack Process flour, guaranteed, \$3.
25 or 50 lb sack Process flour, guaranteed, \$3.
25 or 50 lb sack Process flour, guaranteed, \$3.
25 or 50 lb sack Process flour, guaranteed, \$3.
2 lbs good pork lard 25c.
3 lbs good pork lard 25c.
3 lb sool and 1sva coffee 35c.
2 lbs good country butter 35cs;
3 lbs loin or round stake 25c.
Pork chops per lb 10c.
6 bars Babbitt's or Fairbanks's soap 25c
1 lb fine Japan rice 5c.
Small sugar-cured hams, per lb, 10c.
1 lb good pepper or baking powder 10c. 2 quarts new navy beans 15c.
6 boxes Nine O'clock tea 25c.
RENTSCH & CO.,
50 S. Tennessee st.,
One square south of Washington

FOR SALE— At No. 250 W. Washington corner West and Washington sts. 1307
Boot, shoe and groceryman at 250 W. Washngton st. is making a 50c on the dollar shoe sale.
Bead the cut prices: on st. is making a 50c on the dollar she
d the cut prices;
85c for men's kip boots,
75c for big boys' fine button shoes,
50c for big boys' lace shoes,
60c for misses' grain button shoes,
60c for misses' grain button shoes,
60c for misses' grain button shoes,
51 to \$1.25 for misses' fine dress shoe
60c to \$1 for ladies' fine calf shoes,
85c to \$2 for ladies' fineat shoes.

FOR SALE-HORSES AND VEHICLES. FOR SALE-GOOD BUGGY, \$5. 241 BUCH-FOR SALE-CHANCE-MATTHEWS PRINTS FOR SALE -A LOT OF ODD WHEELS AND buggy tops. AL SMITH, 255 S. Illinois.

FOR SALE -ONE SURREY, ONE OROCER'S delivery wagon. AL SMITH, 265 S. Illinois. FOR SALE - NICE HORSE, BUGGY AND harness, GIBBS & CO., 67 N. Tennessee st FOR SALE-GOOD HORSE, CHEAP, WITH or without wagon. 18 Lee st., West Indiana-

Rob Sale - Good SECOND-HAND TOP spring wagon at a bargain. ROOTS & CO., 133 S. Meridian. FOR SALE - TEN GENERAL - PURPOSE horses; will sell same cheap. AL SMITH, FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-HAND VE-hicles, cheap. A, H, STURTEVANT & CO., 68 S. Pennsyivania st.

FOR SALE—BREWSTER AND END-SPRING buggles; spring-wagons, with and without tops. AL SMITH, 265 S. Illinois. POR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND DOCTOR phaeton; the very thing for a mall-carrier collector. AL SMITH, 265 S. Illinois st.

POR SALE—CHEAP—ONE LARGE SOUN. horse, five years old; one large gray horsive years old. Call at 75 and 77 W. Washingto freet. FOR SALE-AUCTION SALE OF HORSE, burgey and harness Saturday at 10 o'clock, as my stable, on E. Wabash et. Sale to pay a feed bill. W. T. LONG.

POR SALE - SECOND-HAND VEHICLE cheap. ROBBINS & Co., 32 E. Georgia st. Our make, new styles, strictly prime, low down. AUCTION SALE. A UCTION-A. L. HUNT, AUCTIONEER 199 A UCTION - PROGRESS AUCTION COMPANY.

A UCTION - PROGRESS AUCTION COMPANY.

A UCTION - GUSTIN & MCCURDY, AUCTIONcers. 139 W. Washington st.

TO LET-MISCELLANEOUS.

To LET-STABLE, POR EIGHT HORSES
Issippl 18,

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AT THE NEWS BUILDING, No. 22 West Washington street, at the Postoffice at Indianap

m; nothing less than ten n that day. Display advertisements

iteresting news correspondence is desired a all parts of the State, and will be paid for which pay is expected

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TELEPHONE CALLS. ms.....673 | Business Office......167

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1894.

CIRCULATION-BASIS OF VALUE

The daily average sales of The Indianapolis News for the year 1893 was

31,210.

These figures are netall unsold papers being excluded from the count.

This paper guarantees to advertisers that for the past five years (and at the present time) its bona-fide daily circulation exceeds that of any other four Indiana dailies added together.

PUBLIC WORKS.

THE Board of Public Works, we believe, loes not need the assurance that THE NEWS has for it entire consideration and great sympathy, and that it means no captions criticism when it urges it to take iate and extensive action for the benning of much needed public improve-The Mississippi-street sewer is a case in point. The objections to the tioned by President Wildmanhat certain property-owners do not want pecause they have private sewers, and building of the sewer will cause two squares of asphalt pavement to be torn up near the State House-do not impress us as valid.

not want it. Some property-owners never do want public improvements, and they increase in the weight of their not wanting it in proportion to the extent of their necessary to the Republican party, until nation, namely, that it is in a position country. where every move it makes will be subjected to opposition. Its duty is to go ahead in spite of this opposition, directed by wisdom, in the carrying out of broad ing if they did like it. The Wilson bill, and systematic plans. The Mississippi with all its imperfections, is more nearly street sewer is a necessity. It is part of in the interest of the whole people than

orward without delay. two squares of asphalt pavement should it is a most refreshing departure from Penn- trouble in throwing great light on the not be allowed to stand in the way of the sylvania precedents. The Wilson bill construction of a needed trunk sewer. of an asphalt pavement is that it can be And we give the gentlemen fair warning at the coroner's office. That function cost of those two squares, the sewer put down invite a radical assault upon the whole and then the pavement relaid and be in | protective system. If the people of Penn-

development of a city can not wait upon the best terms they can get. Any "warhe advantages or disadvantages that may fare" upon the Wilson bill is sure to rebe the result to any person or any num- act disastrously. ber of persons. The board should understand that the sewer system, which has THE GOOD ROADS PROPAGANDA.

stant extension of improved streets. Along much of the main residence por-

street we do not know. But if it waits pair is kept constantly on hand at short apon a sewer, that sewer should be con- intervals along the highways. It is thought structed at once and the avenue paved by members of the Indiana Highway Imand furnished with new sidewalks provement Association, which met here throughout. South Meridian street should to-day, that only slight changes in the exbe paved and have new sidewalks from isting road law need be made to assure Washington street to the station. Massahusetts arenue should have cement changes are not in the line of an increased sidewalks from Pennsylvania street to expenditure, but of a more intellithe ratiroad tracks. We beg the gent and judicious application of the board to realize that putting down road fund. As the law stands at present square of pavement here and there is a woeful waste of both energy two squares of sidewalk there is the and money. There is no system, no conpoorest possible procedure. Improvements | tinuity of effort. Any one who has ever should be undertaken by the mile, not by traveled overland through Indiana-which the square. Street after street should be many more people would gladly do if they rescued from the mud and brought into the | could be assured of good roads-must condition that city streets demand. We have been struck by the infinite variety assure the board, as we have said, of our of our highways, good, bad and indifferconsideration and sympathy, but we must ent, and mostly bad. It should be possinsist, and we are speaking for a very general ble to set forth boldly in any direcand marked sentiment of the community, tion afoot, in a wagon or on a bicycle, that extensive improvements in the way of | certain of a good highway. streets and sewers shall be undertaken at

once and pushed forward systematically.

PENNSYLVANIA AND PROTECTION. THE country can hardly help being startled by the news that the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, have pronounced against the Wilson bill. These gentlemen "declare war upon it, unceasing war in House and Senate," and their "Senators and Representatives in Congress, including the Congressman-at-large nominated to-day, are requested to make this warfare felt in every wise and patriotic way, to the end THE Chamber of Commerce of West Suthat by the defeat of the Wilson bill perior, Wis., is protesting against free iron American workingmen, producers and ore. In resolutions adopted yesterday we manufacturers, may resume that prosperity are told that if the tax is removed from which the country had but a single year iron ore it will result in closing down ago." And yet it is only a little more than a year ago, with the Republicans in full control of the national government, and the wonderful McKinley law in unhingered those in the Mesaba district, it is operation, that Mr. Carnegie's employes and Mr. Carnegie's Pinkertons were shoot- them. Spanish and Mexican and Cuban ing each other to death at Homestead, and competition is not what the Vermillion all because business was so bad that the people have to fear. The deadly compe philanthropic Mr. Carnegie felt obliged to reduce wages. But this is, after all, a mat- have the Mesaba people any reason to ter of small importance-indeed, it was so dread foreign competition? We showed small an affair that Mr. Carnegie, who was only the other day that the labor cost in Europe at the time, sent word that he of mining ore in this region was less than could not interfere in it, If this is the sort 4 cents a ton, and that the total cost per of prosperity that the gentlemen wish to ton of ore loaded upon the cars was 48.78 "resume," we can only marvel at their cents, of which 45 cents went to royalties.

suspect the disinterested patriotism of protection in this case. The ore which Pennsylvania's advocacy of protection. cost these gentlemen 48.78 cents a ton, they The impression prevails pretty widely that sold last summer for \$2.50, realizing a profit Pennsylvania has made a good thing out of over 400 per cent. They made \$2 of the tariff, and that she has made it at profit on every ton, while they paid their the expense of the rest of the country. | men at the rate of 4 cents a ton. And People are not surprised that the State of now they are clamoring for a protective Matthew Quay, Don Cameron, John tax of 75 cents a ton in order that they Wanamaker and Andrew Carnegie may pay their men 4 cents! should get pelf and patriotism con-All this may be most fused. unjust, but it is certainly significant that should have no effect. We do not need this impassioned attack upon the Wilson to protect steam shovels. There is not a bill should come from the most corrupt single reason why iron ore should not be State in the country to-day. The influence duty free. It is just such senseless howls of the Pennsylvania "idea" has been a as this that have weakened the cause of most debasing one. It has done more to protection. There has never been any weaken the Republican party, certainly attempt, even on protectionist grounds, than any other one thing. The State's to find out what protection, if vote has been for sale ever since 1860, any, was necessary; but whatever was and the price of its allegiance has ever asked was given. And so every claim for been a discrimination in favor of its industries as against the industries of other there are any industries which really portions of the country. Even in the need protection, they can not do themdark days of 1800, when the North was selves any better service than by asking getting ready to crush slavery, the young only for what they need, and by insist-Republican party felt that it could not ing that no industry shall have it that count upon the support of Pennsylvania, does not need it. If that wholesome rule and, in order to gain that support, the is followed in this instance, the Mesaba first concessions were made in the way of gentlemen will, in the expressive language protection, and from that day to this the of the day, be "kicked down stairs." No State's vote has been in the market. Its demands have risen higher and higher, ever been made for Government aid. and its vote has become more and more ownership. But are necessary public im- the people rose in their might against WE congratulate the county commissiontents to be given over on this ac- this unboly alliance, and said by an over- ers. We believe they did a wise thing in sount? The Board of Public Works should | whelming vote that Pennsylvania should get a thorough understanding of the sit- no longer dictate the legislation of the

the system that must be created, and any tariff law we have had since the tariff speedily created. It should be pushed of 1857. It was made, as every law should be made, by the representatives of the Of course the sewer ought to have been people, and not by the attorneys of the built before the pavement was laid. But | protected industries. And in this respect means a wider opportunity and a large r The pavement can be cut. One excellence liberty for every American citizen. perfectly repaired. It has that advantage | that the only result of a factious opposiperfectly repaired. It has that advantage that the only result of a factious opposition to this very conservative and wonderfully unvindictive measure, will be to defully unvindictive measure, will be to describe the description of the center of the country of the proposition of the center every particular as good as it is to-day, sylvania really believe that they can not long as it exists it should not be allowed do business except upon capital wrung Speedy action should also be taken with by taxation from the other people of the

een designed for Indianapolis by Mr. Ir there be any who regard the movelering (presumably a wise system in ment for good roads as a passing fad, every particular), should be carried for- something new which ought to be regarded vard without deviation. Indianapolis has with apprehension, they should be assured offered in the past from patch-work ideas of the antiquity of the science of roadwith which a sewer system has been making. Our own country with enterprise marred. Broad plans have been modified and industry directed in so many ways of o suit the ambitions and lack of wisdom | making life coinfortable, has been slow to of those in authority from time to time. appreciate the value of sound highways. The proper development of Indianapolis depends upon nothing so greatly as the value placed by the ancients on good roads. stant development of its sewer system | The Romans gave to modern Europe the secording to the plan devised and a con- lesson, which fifteen hundred years have approved and emphasized, that good roads In this connection we think it is perti- are from all points of view essential to ment to allude to the improvements and the fullest prosperity. No doubt the constant menace of war, and the knowledge that ways one square of Pennsylvania street is good roads are necessary to the movedered and three squares of Talbott ave- ment of troops quickly and with the oue. This certainly, it seems to us, is minimum expenditure of energy, has had all potatoes." Meridian street ought much to do with the interest taken in to be asplialted this year from New York north to Seventh street. The same street onght also to have cement or stone side
the matter by European countries. But the good-roads congress, in which all sorts and conditions of men are interested.

The county commissioners made an excelvalks throughout. We notice, in continu- so greatly to public advantage. European ance of this same limited patch-work, that a cement sidewalk has been ordered on one side of Illinois street for three squares and on the other side of Illinois and built, and sharply differentiated dreet for one square. Illinois street ought from the surrounding country." In many o have cement sidewalks on both sides cases these highways are marvels of en rom the Union station to Twelfth street. gineering skill, especially in the mounttion of that street the sidewalk would dis- taken to insure easy transit that would

There is instant need of the improvement of Indiana avenue. We understand in good repairing—in eternal vigilance, as be bestowed on a railway. hat this is involved in the sewer question, bether with Mississippi street or another in community in Germany, the material for re-

Indiana good roads. These propose

It is to bring about this certainty tha the good-roads movement is being pushed in nearly every State. In Indiana we must not be behindhand. Here is a chance to bring everlasting credit to our selves by taking a lead in this matter. We hope for the best results from the present meeting of the highway association. The most interesting exercises of the congress are to be held to-morrow, and there should be a large attendance of the people of this town.

COLGSSAL IMPUDENCE. "the mines on the Vermillion and Mesaba ranges," etc. As the Vermillion mines can not possibly compete with not easy to see how any tariff can help tition is right at their own doors. But It was shown further that substantially But somehow we can not think that this the work to be done was the handling war so bravely declared against the Wilson a steam-shovel, and that the daily product bill will be very effective. It is very cruel, had reached the amount of fifty-three tons no doubt, but people will be inclined to a man. There is absolutely no excuse for It is not likely that the West Superior

consideration has been discredited. If

resolutions will have any effect. They

more impudent plea than theirs ha

GOOD WORK.

deciding that Dr. Eisenbeiss's enormous bills in the Koesters cases should not be considered. Analyses in those cases by a competent chemist would have cost about \$150. The commissioners decided that the county had had no benefit at all from Dr. Elsenbeiss's work. It was on his work, it must be remembered, that Anna Wagner was kept in jail for months, and a most expensive trial by the court undertaken. Indeed, it seems to be good logic that the county had no benefit whatever from Dr. Eisenbeiss's performance. If the Doctor wishes to sue, there will doubtless be no

subject. In this connection we urge the county commissioners in the same spirit to look this county in the neighborhood of coroner. The office is an ancient abuse and ought to be abolished. Certainly so to cost us at the rate of almost a thousand dollars a month. The county commission has shown a sense of public duty in heading off Dr. Eisenbeiss's vast claims. It should head off Dr. Beck. They are s good pair to head off.

THE Governor is a heavy weight on Colo-

GOVERNOR MITCHELL, of Florida, says that if it is necessary to proclaim martial law to prevent a prize-fight in that State he will proclaim it. Mitchell is a man. Both are spelled with an M, and so is Matthews. We have an idea that our Governor's example is what is bolstering up Governor Mitchell. This would be an auspicious occasion for the Governor of Indiana to make a remark to the Governor of Florida and for the Governor of Florida to

FROM whom do the Common Council of the city of Indianapolis get authority to give in-structions to the courts of Marion county?

Vide the Merritt impeachment ordinance. Many men-and women, too-with many minds, have been dropping into town since the new year began. The school teachers had hardly got out of town before the woolgrowers, the agriculturists, the tile-makers and the engineers arrived; and now we have

lent analysis of Eisenbeiss's bill. The chief ingredients were found to be little work and

great charges. MILLS in the Pittsburg district are res ing. The Wilson bill scare seems to be going up the flume.

We entertain the suspicion that the Nio-theroy and her dynamite guns are myths. The daily dispatches from Brazil that some-thing is about to happen is becoming the least bit of a bore.

MR. PENTECOST was not sworn in but he

out and swearing. GOVERNOE LEWELTING has a Lease hands which he finds it difficult to get rid of. Perhaps the courts will have to interwith a writ of ejectment.

THE Waite problem is worrying Colorado more than the silver question.

THE curtain has been raised. Boutelle ow strutting the stage and mouthing.

THE Board of State Charities of Kansas received a telegram from the Governor direct ing it to ignore Mrs. Lease at its meeting on

ANENT a tin-horn ordinance, silence give

A BAINY day is the best time imaginable

THE HAWAII MESSAGE. [Harper's Weekly.]

We risk nothing in saying that no fair-minded person can read President Cleve-land's message on the Hawaiian affair withland's message on the Hawaiian affair without coming to the conclusion that the
President and the Secretary of State are
absolutely right in every position they
have taken with regard to this unfortunate
business. No state paper concerning a similar subject has ever come from the executive office that reflected more honor upon our Government, and of which every patriour Government, and of which every patriotic American citizen had more reason
to be proud. It sets forth once more in a
plain, clear and candid way the
well-established facts of the overthrow of
the Hawalian government by a small band
of conspirators under the instigation of the
American minister and with the aid of
United States troops—facts so well verified
by documentary proof and all manner of
conclusive evidence that the most unscruconclusive evidence that the most unscru-pulous partisan mendacity has not been able to obscure them. It is well that the President's message shows more fully than it has been officially shown heretofore how the American minister had for years been bent upon accomplishing the anthe American minister had for years oeen bent upon accomplishing the an-nexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States; how he had yearned for the "golden hour" of opportun-ity; how he had asked the State Departent to permit him to use the United States forces in Hawaiian waters for pur-poses beyond the mere protection of the American legation and of the lives and property of American citizens; and how, when he thought the "golden hour" had arrived, he used the United States forces even to the extent of committing an unjustifiable act of war against a friendly government.
What interests the American people most
at the present moment is the conduct of our own Government under such circumstances. The government of Hawaii had been stolen, and oftered to the United States in hot haste by the thieves. President Harrison—so Mr. Cleveland generously presents the case— was misled by artful misrepresentation into a hasty acceptance of the stolen goods, and

submitted a treaty of annexation to the Senate. But Mr. Cleveland's administra-tion, having taken office fortunately before annexation was consummated, easily de tected that there was a grave discrepancy between the assumption of Mr. Harris Hawaii was not in any way promoted by this Government," and the protest of the Queen, declaring that she had surrendered to the superior force of the United States, and that she, therefore, corn ently submitand that she, therefore, correlently submit-ted the case to the enligatened justice of the Government of this Republic. It was in obedience to the simple dictate of com-mon honesty that President Cleveland withdrew the annexation treaty from the Senate, and sent a man of high character and of known ability and experience to Hawaii to ascertain the facts. Mr. Blount, the agent selected, had enjoyed the rare distinction, when leaving Congress after many years of service, of carrying after many years of service, of carrying with him expressions of the highest regard from leading members of both political parties. No man ever thought of questioning his universally recognized integrity until, after a conscientious endeavor to ascertain and with a firm determination to speak the truth, he told the whole story of the thef

of a country, and thus incurred the rage of those who found themselves balked in the iniquitous attempt to profit from the disgraceful transaction.

We have now before us in the President's message a frank statement of the steps taken by the administration after the truth was known. "Our country," says the President, "was in danger of having act-ually set up a temporary government on foreign soil for the purpose of acquiring through that agency territory which we had wrongfully put in its possession. The control of both sides of a bargain acquired in such a manner is called by a familiar and unpleasant name when found in private transactions." In other words, our agents had taken the first steps to put upon the

had taken the first steps to put upon the country the guilt and ignominy of an unmitigated act of fraud and robbery. It was the duty of an honest government to do all in its power to retrace those steps, and thus to clear the name of the country of the foul spot. So far as the President, within the constitutional limitations of his power, could redress the wrong that had been done by the agents of the Government, it was his plain duty to do so. He honestly tried to perform that duty, and in making the attempt he did not forget in making the attempt he did not forget the consideration due to the circumstance that those who had taken an active part in the overthrow of the Queen's authority had been encouraged by the American minister, without whose aid they would not have undertaken the venture. The President, therefore, while offering his good offices to the Queen as a mediator be-tween herself and the provisional govern-ment, insisted that if returned to power she

was eminently humane and proper in every

sense.

The Queen has not seen fit to accede to this condition. On the other hand, the wild shouting of the jingos and of the Republican partisans in this country has made the provisional government in Hawaii believe that it has a majority of the American people at its back. These two circumstances have conspired so far to frustrate the efforts of the President and the Secretary of State to conciliate the differences in State to conciliate the differences in Hawaii and to vindicate our national honor. This is not their fault. They have done what it was in their power to do, and are henceforth clear of responsibility. The President, mindful of the limitations the constitution in the

clear of responsibility. Inc. President, mindful of the limitations the constitution imposes upon him, refers the matter "to the extended powers and the wide discretion of the Congress." He will gladly "cooperate in any legislative plan which may be devised for the solution of the problem before us which is consistent with American honor, integrity and merality." True to these principles, he will, of course, not resubmit the annexation treaty to the Senate.

This is at it should be. The President and the Secretary of State have done their duty. Now let the unscrupulous ranters in Congress who have so wildly vooiferated against the administration show what remedy they have to propose, consistently with American honor, integrity and morality. Mere denunciation will no longer serve. On the bare assumption that the President had ordered the Queen of Hawaii to be reinstated by force of arms, without authority from Congress, they have hurled against the President vilification without measure, even to the threat of impeachment. The message, showing that the President has remained strictly within his constitutional limits, covers them with confusion and shame.

"Twas August, and the fierce sun overhead Emote on the squalid streets of Bethnal Gre And the pale weaver, through his winds In Spitalfields, look'd thrice dispirited.

I met a preacher there I knew, and said:
"Ill and o'erwork'd, how fare you in this scene?"
"Bravely!" said he; "for I of late have been Much cheer'd with thoughts of Christ, the living bread."

O human soul! as long as thou canst so Set up a mark of everlasting light, Above the howling senses' ebb and flow,

To cheer thee, and to right thee if thou roam-Not with lost toil thou laborest through the night!
Thou mak'st the heaven thou hop'st indeed thy home.

-[Mat|hew Arnold.

Just To Remember By, Each heart has its hoard of treasures, Sale hid from the curious eye, Its tokens of bygone hours, Just to remember by.

A rose from the old home garden,
A ring that the loved used to wear,
A mother's well-worn Bible,
A tress of sunny bair.

A locket, a bunch of violets, Togother the treasures ile, Dear tragments of long-lost days, Just to remember by.

There are yellow time-stained letters, All tied with a ribbon blue, A box of battered playthings, A baby's tiny shee.

How oft in the hush of twilight
Each keepsake we view with a sigh,
Then tenderly put them back in place,
Just to remember by.

—[Boston Transcript.

"SCRAPS."

The most used letter is "e." Castor oil prevents belts slipping. A mere matter of form-some women. New Yorker paid \$10,000 for a piano. American churches are worth \$350,000,000. The dancing master's life is full of re-

Sixty years ago there was but three steam-We have \$25,000,000 invested in the manfacture of spool cotton. A boy in Saco, Me., recently ate two counds of honey at a sitting.

Ten million bushels of walnuts are gath-red in this country annually. Benjamin Harrison Cleveland is the name prohibition resident of Charlotte,

Last year \$125,000,000 was expended to ountry. Illinois leads the States in the production of hay per acre, the figures being 1½ tons

per acre. A man who could speak six languages recently applied to the corporation of Cardiff Wales, for poor reliet. At least one woman in five believes that if she had been in Eve's place Adam would be in the garden yet.—[Ram's Horn. The Emperor of China pays his soldiers

Mr. Bull—What would you do if you thought the world was coming to an end to-morrow? Mr. Bear—Sell.—[Detroit

ich they are required to purchase their

at the munificent rate of \$1 a month, out of

A Paris physician who lived to the age of 107 ascribed his longevity to placing his bed so that it stood north and south, in the direction of the great magnetic currents. Land has sold in Chicago at a higher rate than in New York, \$10,000 per square foot, as against \$9,500. A quarter of an acre in he heart of the town is worth \$1,250,000. Prof. George H. Darwin estimates that 57,000,000 years have clapsed since the moon's mass was shed from the revolving molten earth, long before the formation of

While an Alabama burglar was ransacking a store, which he had feloniously entered, a spark from his eigar felt into an open powder keg and he was blown up with the place. Dr. Endee-Your trouble, my dear mad-

am, seems to be with the liver. Mrs. Slimdiet—I don't see how that can be; the boarders don't complain, and I never eat it. Brooklyn Life.
In a suit in Brooklyn recently it was developed that the receipts of forty-eight nickel-in-the-slot machines used in the sale of music, etc., at Coney Island for three

and a half months were \$4,471. and a half months were \$4,471.

"I have no objection, Tommy, to your playing with the rich banker's sen," said the poor widow, "if he is a good boy. But you don't toady to him, do you?" "Yep," answered Tommy. "Me and him plays leapfrog."—[Chicago Tribune. In calculating "exact time" at the National Observatory, at Washington, the astronomers do not, as is generally supposed, use the sun as a basis of their calculations. Such deductions are made only

from the relative positions of the "fixed stars."

Horace Barpum, of Bristol, Conn., who, after using tobacco for years, discontinued its use a few weeks ago, was recently afflicted with a kind of tobacco tremors. He is so badly off that it is reported that he may have to be taken to the insane hospital in Middletown.—Hartford Times.

hospital in Middletown.—fHartford Times.
The native name for a tree which is very highly esteemed in Australia is Bunya-Bunya. It often attains a hight of 100 to 150 feet. It bears cones as large as a man's head. Its seeds, an inch and a half long, and three-quarters of an inch broad, are greatly liked as food. The yield is not abundant.
The will of Mrs. Harriet Hayden, colored, who died recently in Boston, bequesthed who died recently in Boston, bequeathed her estate, valued at between \$4,000 and \$5,000, to Harvard College to found, in memory of her son a scholarship for the benefit of poor and deserving colored students. By the terms of the will a medical course to be preferred.

Farmer Ball, of Greene county, North Carolina, recently dropped a note to a man carolina, recently dropped a note to a man in a neighboring county in response to an inquiry for his full name and address. He has since found that the note he dropped was for \$80, at sixty days. He put his name and address on a blank sheet of paper and the other man did the rest.

In the Santa Cruz (Cal.) courts a prisoner charged with burglary asked that a day be fixed for his trial. The Court set it down for Friday. He objected to this on the ground that he has a conscientious and religious belief that Friday is not lucky. The judge overruled his objection and now he has taken the point to the Supreme Court.

The obituary column of a London paper on the morning of December 12 contained thirty-five deaths of persons over seventy years old. One of them was a centenarian, three were over ninety and twelve over eighty. Twenty of the thirty-five over seventy; the centenarian, two of the "nineties" and seven of the "eighties" are women. women.

There is at Reykjavik, in Iceland, an in-There is at Keykjavik, in Iceland, an interesting school for women, which represents the patriotic love and self-sacrifice of Icelandic women; as it was founded and is supported through the exertions of one woman, who lectures in Europe on the needs of her native island, and the generosity of other women who brought their heir looms and poured them into the lap of the

"Manufacturer of Small Animals' Heads' "Manufacturer of Small Animals' Heads' reads an East Side signboard in New York. It often happens that boas and other fur ornaments that simulate small creatures are made of a fur that the creatures they simulate never wore and are supplied with these artificial heads. Even sealskin is now simulated, not only with plush, which is a weak device, but with a true fur that closely resembles the real thing.

The late Henry W. Paine, about whom a

to the threat of impeachment. The message, showing that the President has remained strictly within his constitutional limits, covers them with confusion and shame. They are exposed as wanten culminators. Their rage may grow more desperate, but it will also become more harmless every day. "If national honesty is to be disregarded," says the President, "and a desire for territorial extension, or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own, ought to regulate our conduct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our Government, and the behavior which the confidence of our people demands of their public servants." Let the President rest assured that, the demagogues notwithstanding, the American people are neither fools nor knaves. Their conception of the mission and character of our Government corresponds with his own. Their sense of justice will stand by him, and turn his severest trial into his most signal triumph.

THE LONG MISSING HEIR.

HOW HE FIGURES IN A MEXICAN MINING CASE.

Northern Capitalists Fighting Out \$12,000,000 Contest in the Mexican Courts - Romance of the Famous Candelaria Mine.

NE of the largest mining cases on the most interesting, is now on trial in the Mexican courts and is expected to be decided shortly. Prominent people having connection with the case as principals are 'Dan" Burns, the well-known and somewhat notorious California po-

litical boss, and Mark Birmingham, an ex-banker of New York and San Francisco. The amount involved is \$12,000,000. The case, from beginning to end, is a most interesting one, and the history of the Candelaria mine in the State of Durango, Mexico, on which it is based, is one of the most romantic stories ever written on mines and mining. Early in the present century there lived in the now deserted and ruined town of Guirsame, in the mountain fastness of the Sierras Madras, a lowly storekeeper and small country merchant by the name of Senor Zambrano. Like most other residents of a mining town, he made a few humble of a mining town, he made a few humble efforts to woo fickle fortune in the search for gold, or rather silver in this particular

case.

His little mining property, which he named Tecolote, or in English, "The Owl," was little more than a prospect, although the few of the neighbors of the country merchant who had shown enough interest in the mine to examine it freely prophesied that some day it would either make its cashed the country of the cashed the cashe owner's fortune, or at least give him profit of a few dollars a week, which in that un-fashionable and simple locality meant enire freedom from financial care.

ENVIOUS EYES. But, alas for the unsophisticated rural rader, envious eyes were on his modest mine, and one sad day, as his friends viewed it, he was prevailed upon by the collusion of a supposed friend to trade his cherished hope in a bimetallic way to a shrewd and scheming man in exchange for a mere pros-pect named the Candelaria, along with a few dollars in cash. Loud was the lamenta-tion of the family and friends of the trader and very self-satisfied was the air of the

and very self-satisfied was the air of the new owner of the mine.

Happily, however, in this unreliable and inscrutable fottery called life, things are not always as the surface indications show, and so it turned out in this case. The Tecolote never amounted to anything to sneak of, while the Candelaria developed very shortly into fabulous richness. In a few years Mr. Zambrano became a multi-millionaire, building whole blocks of houses in Durango City, with a church as big as a cathedral for his private chapel, laying down sidewalks City, with a church as big as a cathedral for his private chapel, laying down sidewalks of solid silver, and committing other little extravagancies of that kind in an effort to keep his wealth from becoming unduly burdensome. So great was the production of the mine that in a very few years the owner paid to the Spanish crown in the 20 per cent. tax imnosed, the sum of \$11,000,000. This would make the known output to be \$55,000,000, but as the old-time miners were \$55,000,000, but as the old-time miners were fully up on the convenient "cooking" of their returns to the tax collector, it may be supposed it ran rather over this figure.

REVOLUTIONARY TROUBLES. Then the troublous days of the Mexican revolution in the years following 1810 came on, and mining as well as all other indu rial operations were at a standstill. Misfortunes overtook the Zambranos, the mine was abandoned to silence, and the rich depths of ore allowed to fill with water. Some of the chambers in a portion of the mine were turned into a prison, and no one could be found to take the property and work it in that far-away locality, where the hungry revolutionists made a raid whenever in need of more funds with which to continue the war of independence from Sanja. war of independence from Spain.

The ownership of the mine continued to be thrown about and traded for during many years for merely nominal sums, as, notwithstanding its known richness, no one seemed to have the money or inclination to spend the amount which would be necessary to put it again in working condition. Finally it passed into the hands of the La-yeaga family, which held it as a dead weight reaga family, which held it as a dead weight for many years. In the year 1883 it was finally sold by Miguel Laveaga and Jose Vicente to the Candelaria Mining Company, of San Francisco, with the reservation of one twenty-fourth part, which was later transferred to an American named Joseph G. Rice. The sale to the Candelsria company was made, it is alleged, with the condition that this interest be kept alive by the new purchasers. The Candelaria company soon spent all its money in futile efforts to drain the mine, and then sold out to the Durango Silver Mining Company, of New York, numbering among its incorporators well-known capitalists, among whom were Messrs. Garrison, Hyde, Weil and Birmingham. Birmingham. POURED IN MONEY.

This company in turn poured \$400,000 into the receptive hole, and then it was reorganthe receptive note, and then it was reorgan-ized by a number of its stockholders into the Durango Mining Company. By spend-ing more money they finally reached the old workings, and drained them to a depth of 600 feet below the former water level, of 600 feet below the former water level, although there were still some 200 feet in depth of workings under the water. By the completion of the tunnel that accomplished this, there were left exposed thousands of tons of ore already blocked out by the old miners of many years before, and only needing the application of powder and steel to remove it. It was of rather too low grade to be worked with profit in

and steel to remove it. It was of rather too low grade to be worked with profit in a "patio" mill, but a stamp mill was all that was needed to turn out a monthly product of thousands of dollars.

Early in the 80s the mine attracted large interest by reason of these operations, and many mining experts who visited the ancient workings while under the direction of Richard E. Chism said they had never before seen such a wealth of ore exposed in any mine before in all their experience in Mexican mining. The process of reducing the ore at this time was very crude. It was the usual way of the country, and consisted in what is known as the "patio" process, by which the ore is pulverized by throwing it into a great stone basin, pouring water upon the mass, and then driving mules around and around over it, after the same ancient fashion of treading out grain. A RICH MINING GRAFT.

In 1882, and in the following year, a lease of the mine was made to Waterhouse & Co., of San Francisco, for three years, the lessees to have the ore they could get out in the time of the lease, and to have the right to purchase the property at the end of three years for the sum of \$50,000. The lessees obtained an extension of one year on the

BEWARE THE GRIP

Dr. Edson fears another epidemic and sounds the alarm.

In lung and chest pains, coughs, colds, hoarseness and pneumonia, no other external remedy affords prompt prevention and quicker cure than

lease, and then took title to the proper for the above amount which they had proably received several times over from the profit of the lease, as the mines commence to pay in 1884 and have paid largely from that time. The reduction works, consisting of mills and steam pans, gave large profit so that the menthly product during the lafew years when the mine was in operation as and to have been from \$50,000 to \$200,00 a month, according to the state of the water power, which varies from season to seaso in the year.

Wire tramways were put in from the

a month, according to the state of the water power, which varies from season to season in the year.

Wire tramways were put in from the mine to the mill, so that the weight of the descending full ore buckets carried up the empty buckets. Several miles of pipe were laid to carry compressed air to the drills at work in the stopes of the mine, so that the air furnished both ventilation and power. A drift tunnel was also put in at a point on the vein 3,200 feet lower than the highest outcrops of ore, and some hundreds of feet below the workings, which showed good milling ore in several places.

It was then that the owners of the Candelaria became ambitious to hold the complete title and ownership in the bonanza which they were working. Messra. Waterhouse & Co. claim they had lost all account of the one-twenty-fourth interest held elsewhere in the mine, and being therefore unable to buy it up there remained no other course to pursue in their desire to obtain a clear title than to advertise the mine abandoned. This being done, they could then take complete ownership of the property, which it was decided should be done in the name of D. M. Burns.

To this end the mine for a distance of nine thousand feet along the vein was "denounced," or declared to be without an owner, by this gentleman. By the mining code in force in Mexico, a "denounced" property is open to re-preemption, and this little part of the aftair was very promptly attended to immediately thereafter. The mine was declared abandoned after due process of law, but it is a peculiar incidence that the record of the authorities of Durango shows that the Candelaria in January of that same year had produced 875,000, and that in February, the month of the denouncement, the output was \$70,000. Notwithstanding these little irrequiarities, however, the mine was placed in the hands of Mr. Burns by the authorities of the State in June of 1888, under title of abandonment.

It is alleged that in the same year, through the instrumentality of the rew owner.

ment.

It is alleged that in the same year, through the instrumentality of the new owner, a new company was formed in San Francisco to operate the mine under the name of the Candelaria Mexican Consolidated Silver Mining Company, which is still supposed to he in possession of the mine.

Mining Company, which is still supposed to be in possession of the mine.

So far everything was all serene, but a little cloud in the form of a long lost heir some time later appeared on the sky of their high prosperity in the person of Mark Birmingham, who in 1885 had been bequeathed the reserved interest of the Laveagas through his brother-in-law, Joseph Rice, who, dying, had left this among other effects. The titles to this interest had been mislaid for many years among some old papers, and almost forgotten, and were not found until May, 1889.

"THE LONG LOST HEIR."

"THE LONG LOST HEIR," In November of that year Mr. Birming-ham appeared in the city of Durango and put himself in communication with the Candelaria Mining Company for the pur-pose of claiming his back dividends on the one-twenty-fourth interest, which in the meantime had accumulated to the amount of about \$200,000. His claim was politely denied, and he was confronted by the new denouncement title by which his interest was presumed to be cut off. Whereas, this high-handed way of doing things might be all right for one side to the deal, it was far from satisfactory to the new claimant, and he registered a decided protest to the way in which he had been quietly shut out in the cold.

The mine having now attained a value of \$12,000,000, he was not inclined to abide by the new dispensation. Suit was then begun, which has been pending for nearly four years. The plaintiff bolds that as the mine was denounced by fraud, his interest of onewas denounced by traud, his interest of one-twenty-fourth is now the original title to the property. His suit is accordingly filed not only to regain possession of his equity, but also to win the ownership of the entire mine. On this basis the fight is being con-ducted. The course of the contest has been followed closely by the mining and legal profession alike, as it involves many in-

profession alike, as it involves many intricate points in mining jurisprudence, which have never before been raised in this country since the new mining code of Mexico has been in effect.

Each pointin the case has been stubbornly contested by the brightest legal talent in Mexico, but to all appearances the plaintiff has the best side of the argument up to the present time. Unless something unforeseen occurs, the case ought to be finally settled very shortly, and the decision is being awaited with close interest. awaited with close interes



Price, 250.; five, \$1.00. At all druggists or by mail. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.



-the woman who doesn't use Pearline. She's tied to her work, and tired with it, too. Pearline makes another woman of her. It washes and cleans in half the time, with half the work. Nothing can be hurt by it, and every thing is saved with it. Pearline does away with the Rub, Rub, Rub. Pearline does more than soap; soap gives you more to do.

Beware ious grocers will tell you "this is as good as "or "the same as Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest hing—send it back. 280 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK STORE

The Sale of Linens and Cottons Continues.

The crowds that gather daily at the Linen and Cotton counters are sufficent proof of the quality of the bargains offered.

What is there more useful around a house than good Linen and Cotton, anyway? And then at such prices. Is it any wonder?

The best 10c bleached and unbleached Linen Crash for 8c a vard.

18-inch bleached Linen Crash Broche border, 121c quality, for

Fine bleached all-Linen Damask Towels, with knotted fringe, for 11c.

19x38 Linen Huck Towels for 15c each, regi lar price 20c.
See those \$1.35 who and cream Napkine we are selling at 95c à dozen. Examine the bleached Damask Napkins we are selling for \$1.19 and \$1.39, 34 size. Fine heavy bleached Table

Damask, 63 inches wide, for 62c

a yard. An extra quality bleached Damask, 72 inches wide, for

Cottons

20 yards 36-inch fine bleached Muslin for \$1. 16 yards fine unbleached yard-wide Muslin for \$1.

Extra heavy yard-wide brown Muslin for 71/2c, regular ioc value. PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S-To-Night AND FRIDAY EVENING, RHEA "JOSEPHINE."

Saturday matinee and evening.

"QUEEN OF SHEBA."

Prices—Orphestra circle, \$1.50; orchestra and dress circle, \$1; balcony, 50e; gallery, 25e. Matinee: Orchestra circle, 70e; remainder lower floor, 50e; balcony, 25e. Seats now selling. GRAND-EXTRA

Three nights and matineo, beginning Monda; Jan. 8, Hoyt's newest comedy. A MILK - WHITE FLAG Presented with elaborate scenery, gorgeous costumes new and original music, and — A CAST OF FIFTY PEOPLE.

Prices—All lower floer, \$1, first three rows balcony, 75c; remainder, 50c; sallery, 20c. Matinee—25c and 50c only. Seats now on sale.

PARK THEATER All this week, matines every day, the famous

Matinee to-day and to-night
"MADAME BONIFACE."
No increase in prices—16c, 20c and 50c.
Next week—DR. CARVER in "TRE SCOUT." EMPIRE THEATER COTTER WADASH AND Delaware streets

Matinee at 2. To-Night at 8. 15c, 25c and 50c. Telephone 1703. ROSE HILL ENGLISH FOLLY CO

Bill posting and distributing for this theater is lone by the Empira Bill Posting Co. Next Week—REILLY & WOOD'S BIG SHOW. SCHUBERT MALE QUARTET OF CHICAGO

---AT----ROBERTS PARK CHURCH, JAN 10

Supported by Laura B. McCorkie, reader; Bertha A. Ciark, violinist; Adelaide Jack-son, accompanist. Reserved seats after Jannary 5 at Wulschauri Music Store, without extra charge. Admission—Adults, 35c; children, 25c. REPUTATION! MERIT! The celebrated "MOSES" spectacles
"THE BEST ON EARTH."

MOSES VEST. 4 N. Power 1856 AFFORD COMFORT and EASE found in NO others, EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. Sont to any address in U. S. on receipt of price. Steel 81.50; Gold, Lakt, from 89 up.

BARGAINS-1894. Bargains all along the line at The Bargais Book Store. Books, Stationery, Bibles, Fancy Goods and Sunday School Supplies. Supplies for C. E. Societies and Epworth Leagues. Come quick.

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Your Mother-in-Law



Will agree with the general opinion that for toothsome eating, tonic effect and appetizing quality nothing can surpass a piece of

Broiled hot, or boiled and eaten either cold or hot. This matchless meat, always from pure,

Indorsed by over 5,000 Physicians and Chemists. He sure to get the renaine solid, juicy, nutritious. Be sure you ask your butcher or solid, juicy, nutritious. Be sure you ask your butcher or grocer for Kingan's and take no other.

THE NERDY'S LAST RESORT.

PAWN - BROKERS AND SECOND HAND CLOTHING BUSINESS.

All of Them Complain of the Striney of the Times-All People Want to Sell and None Buys-Scenes.

HREE GOLDEN balls. All that cient coat of arms of the Medici

bardy. They money-brokers in to be a universal sign on the

A sign of hard times, indeed. The house with the golden balls has more regular cus-tomers than the saloons. It is the place of ast resort and it is taken advantage of by all sorts and conditions of men. It is hard times now, and surely the pawnbrokers who make their livelihood from "hard up" people must be making a splendid liveli-hood. Indianapolis has its share of pawnkers and they are well patronized. A ller's office shows that there are nine licensed pawnbrokers, three are women. One of the nine has an Irish name; the

hardship. They have to pay a license fee of \$100 a year. "It is a ruination," said one, "and we shall have to charge a higher of interest." It is all one in the end, ems; in the pawnbroker business, if in ther, the tax is paid by the consumer. Said another pawnbroker: "It isn'tso much the interest, you see. We only charge 10 per cent. It's the charges—the charges. We keep your goods in a burglar-proof safe. We keep the dust and moths away, and we charge you for the ticket. It ain't the interest, but we have to pay expenses." He did say "oxpenses," but either way it is spelt it costs just as much to the customer. There are so many second-hand clothing stores in this city that it does not pay the pawnbrokers to take clothing in pledge. So in Indianapolis the pawnbrokers (descendants from the Lombards) are an aristocratic lot, who prefer to deal in diamonds and gold watches, but will on occasion take the trouble to examine a second-hand musical instrument, but rarely condescend to touch discarded garments.

"Business is bad," said a South Illinois street Lombard. These hard times are no good for any man. We don't lend money on anything but jewelry, and it has to be pretty good jewelry at that, during these times." id another pawnbroker: "It isn't so much

WALKING STICKS NOT WANTED.

While the reporter stood in the store a lored man came in. He was well dressed carried a showy silver-headed cane, had a furtive, half-ashamed look. "Do nd money on valuables?" he asked, hat you got?" you let me have \$1 on this stick?

cost 80."
The broker did not even take the stick om the man's hand. He just glanced at and then at the man, and answered, lanically, "No."

"Can I get a half?" asked the colored "Not a cent. Why, if those things were lying on the street, I wouldn't take the trouble to pick 'em up."

The colored man, seeing it was hopeless,

The colored man, seeing it was hopeless, walked out.
"You see how it is," said the broker;
"that stick isn't worth a quarter, and I suppose that man wanted to get \$1 on it. I tell rou, everybody's poor. Nobody's got any-hing to pawn. Look nere; I have two how-cases full of watches; I have a safe ull of diamonds. I can't even show them, et alone sell them."

And so he talked on, complaining of the nard times, which are as hard to him as to invons else.

anyone else.

Further down the street is another "loan office." As the reporter walked in there he met the colored man with the cane. He had been again unauccessful in negotiating a loan. In response to a query regarding business, this broker said: "Why, it is bad for everybody, isn't it? Well, it's bad for us. We have plenty of people come to borrow money, but they have no security, to offer. We can't loan money on nothing."

Just then a girl came into the store, a good-looking girl, well-dressed, but plainly and evidently embarrassed. "Do you loan money on jew lry here?" she asked.

"Yes; what have you got?"

The girl reached into her pocket and drew out an old-tashioned brooch, gold but thin. The clerk leaned dver to her and whisnered something to her. Then he shook his head. The proprietor was watching all the time. The girl wrapped up her brooch again and went out—moneyless.

"That's it, you see," said the proprietor. He had taken it for granted that the resporter had seen this by-play. "That's it; we can't loan money on these trinkets. Who'd buy them if we were to have a sale? In good times that girl could have got three or four dollars on that piece of gold. We dare not advance a half a dollar on it now. Money is not turned over now as it used to be, and we can't do business on the scale we seed to do."

The proprietors are mostly Jews, and they are sharp traders who get good value for their money. An East Washington-street dealer says business is bad. "Poor people come in here all the time to sell things," said he. "They got nothing to sell. Old cotton stuff, that's no good. They got no woolen goods. I could spend a thousand dollars a day now in buying the little truck and trash that's offered every day. I got a whole lot to sell and nobedy comes in to buy it. What's the good of buying things if you can't sell 'em."

While he was talking a boy came into the shop. His face was dirty and his clothes were ragged. He had on an overcoat rather dirty, but of good cloth. It was whole and comparatively new.

dirty, but of good cloth. It was whole and comparatively new.

"Do you buy clothes?" he asked.

The dealer knew at a glance that the only thing the applicant had to sell in the world was that overcoat. He glanced at it with the eye of an expert, examined its texture and took a peep at the lining. It was all done in one comprehensive glance that did not occupy two seconds. "No," he answered. "We don't want to buy any elothes."

not occupy two seconds. "No," he answered. "We don't want to buy any clothes."

Then he continued his talk about hard times. "You see," he said, "It's buy, buy, buy all day long; buy as if I was running a bank. I got plenty of goods to sell, look; but there is no one comes in here and says sell me something. If I want a customer I got to go out into the street and bring him in. There's no money in this business any more; the poor people wear such poor clothes that I can't afford to buy them. I have got to buy good elothes from the rich people and sell them cheap to the poor. You got to give some one a chance to live."

All the while he was talking he was eyeing the reporter up and down. In two ing the reporter up and down. In two minutes he had figured the probable cost of every garment he had on. TRYING TO MAKE A TRADE.

"You ain't got no clothes you want to seil, have you?" he asked.
"What will you give me for this suit I have on?" asked the reporter, out of curiosity to learn his prices. The dealer changed in an instant. He had been half listless before. He braced up and came from behind the counter. He examined the bottom of the trousers to see if they were frayed. He felt the cloth between his were frayed. He felt the cloth between his fingers. Then he said: "I suppose you had that suit made for you. You paid a good price. I'll give you \$5 for it."

As the reporter laughed, he said: "What would you have? The poor can not afford to pay big prices for clothes. They must have what they can get. They'd like to wear that suit of yours, but they could not afford to pay more than about \$6 for it. If I made a dollar profit out of it I'd be in luck, and I might have to keep it for a year before I sold it. Oh, these are hard times, and I don't want to see them again."

Besides sscond-hand clothes he had a stock of cheap watches, a few revolvers and some gaudy jewelry. Most of it was covered with dust—customers were evidently few and far between. Further along the row is a large shop. As the reporter entered he saw that the boy with the overcoat was trying to sell it here.

Anything I can do for you?" asked the proprietor.

"I'm in no hurry. I'll wait fintil you are

proprietor. "I'm in no hurry. I'll wait fintil you are

"I'm in no hurry. I'll wait dutil you are through."

Then the boy, "I can't take that."

"Well, that's the best I can do."

"Alright," said the boy. He started out of the store. He was irresolute. He got outside and some steps on his way. He had not looked back. The dealer had not taken his eyes off him. Now he darted with almost incredible swittness from behind the counter, opened the door and cried, "Oh, Johnny!" The boy turned. "Come back here. Let me see that again."

The boy came slowly back, "Take it off," said the dealer, "and let me see if it's badly worn."

said the dealer, "and let me see if it's badly worn."

The boy took off the overcoat, disclosing a very ragged coat underneath and a very dirty neck. The dealer took the coat and examined it thoroughly. He felt the lining and the texture of the cloth. "You better take \$2.50." he said.

"I can't do it," said the boy. "I've got to pay room rent."

"You won't get any more for it," said the dealer. "You'd better leave it," and here his voice took on a pleading tone as if his life's happiness depended on getting that overcoat for \$2.50.

The boy was firm. He wanted \$3 for it. The dealer was put to his last resort. He hurried back into the private rooms in the rear; he was going to consult his wife. He was in there quite a long time. While he was waiting, the boy wandered around the store, examining the stock of clothes piled up in every direction. Then he looked into the show-cases. There were a few old watches, one or two new revolvers and several old ones, and a quantity of cheap and dealer invalve. eral old ones, and a quantity of cheap and flashy jewelry. Then he looked into the window. There he saw an elegant second-hand frock-coat, fixed up to look "as good as new," one or two evening dress-coats, and a number of hats, including two silk hats.

THE OVERCOAT SOLD, Then the dealer came back. His mind was evidently made up to something. "You'd better take \$2.50 for it!"
"I can't do it," said the boy.
"Well, leave the coat then and I'll make it \$2.75."
The how heritated but somethers in baseld "No.

It \$2.75."
The boy hesitated, but again he said, "No; I want \$5."
"Oh, well, then all right; here's your money." He had the \$3 already in his hand and the transfer took place without formality.

mality.
The boy was going out. "Say," called the dealer: "You say you're a tailor?"
"Yes," answered the boy, "here's my union card."

The boy was going out. "Say," called the resporter had seel this by-play. "That's it we can't loan imoney on these trinkets. Who'd buy them if we were to have a sale! In good times that girl could have got it rees are four dollars on that piece of gold. We dare not advance a half a dollar on it now. Money is not turned over now as it uadd to to, and we got do business on the scale we used to do. SILENT TRANSLOTION.

Then the door opens and a city official came in. The shop has some distinguished patrons. He sparted as he saw a reporter in the effice, but came forward and list down a little red ticket. The clerk went to the big safe and produced a gold watch and the same apoken. The whole transaction took place in slience.

Take the question of watches," said the proprietor, 'they doa's make watches or indeed any jewelpy as they used to do. There is not one man ma hundred that carries at them that should be filled are not even that good; they are only washed. Why, we have men to come in here every day and want to borrow money on watches that we can buy brand new for three dollars, and they ask us to let them have \$20 on them. It's these watch chule that do it, and thus a they ask us to let them have \$20 on them. It's these watch chule that do it, and thus a supposed to be gold-filled. They sail them for two or three dollars as week, and get as much as \$30 out of them. They can be bought new and Isid down have and they are the dollars for selling one of them. They can be bought new and Isid down have a the many thing is lost. We can pretty generally tell, and we are careful. Sometimes thugs that are stolen that we have taken in pawns are dued loss to us, and sometimes they are not tree, and they are not tree, and the pawn brokers in the city. The hard times do dive people to the Davanshop, but they have nothing to pawn. In good times men were rearrily sembarned they go at once to their 'uncle' and raise a loan.

The Big Four in 1893 handled 6,602,039 passengers and run 63,427 freight trains, composed of 1,506,659 loaded cars.

The Pennsylvania lines handled at the city freight depots 497,188,849 pounds of freight, representing 46,776 car-loads. The Vandalia handled 13,674 car-loads of freight. The earnings of the Lake Erie & Western for 1893 show a smaller decrease than those of any road of equal mileage in the country. The line has done a good business and was \$100,000 ahead on the first six months, but hard times came and caused the falling off. The gross earnings were \$3,509,587.64, a falling off of \$47,475.38.

The Union Raliway Company engines handled, for industries located on the line, \$1,470 loaded cars, cars of stock 39,169; Belt engines handled 277,932 cars, foreign engines 464,670, a total of 742,602 cars handled on the Belt. During the year 46,340 trains were handled in the Union station, and the ticket sales were about \$1,500,000. The number of packages cared for was 66,378, and not one lost; pieces of baggage handled, 477,360.





INCE the departure soon of Mr. John Maurice Butler for further voice study in New York and possibly in London, will leave the quartet at the Second Presbyterian church without a basso, Mr. Louis Dochez has been engaged for the place. Miss McLaughlin,

secretary of the School of Music, has been engaged as solo soprano at the Collegevenue Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Morrison have been engaged to direct the chorus at the Central-avenue M. E. church for the present year. They will enter upon their duties next Sunday. In the chorus work Mrs. Morrison will lead the contralto singers, Miss Eloise Palmer the soprano, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Russell Powell the bassos, and Mr. A. L. Willard the tenors.

At the First Presentation Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Morrison have been

At the First Presbyterian church next Sunday night a song service, with the fol-lowing program, will be given:

"Jubliate Deo" Miet
Soprano-"Ave Maria" Masca
Miss Johnson, harp and 'cello obligato-A
Hart and Mr. Armin Recker.
"The Heavenly Message" Coon
Quartet.
Organ-"Christmas Pastoral" Mer
Miss Gertrude Herdman.
Harp-"Songs Without Words, Nos. 1
and 5" Schnee
Miss Myrtle Hart.

and 5" Miss Myrtle Hart. Schnecker
Trio for 'ceilo, harp and organ. Gounod
Misses Hart and Herdman and Ms. Recker.
Bass—"Heaven's Chorister". Pinsuti
Mr. Oliver Isensee.

"Meek and Low"

The "Crescendo" will meet for the third time next Wednesday afternoon, when Handel will be studied. After a biographical sketch by Miss Swain, Miss Beattle will discuss "His Oratorios." Miss Buchtel will relate some anecdotes of the composer's life, and Miss Catheart will tell of his influence in England. fluence in England, A review of current topics by Miss Bruner, and an illustrative musical program in charge of Miss Beck will complete the afternoon. Among those who attended the Patti concert Tuesday night was Mr. W. W. Alley, supervisor of music in the public schools of Shelby country.

supervisor of music in the public schools of Shelby county.

Rehearsals are being held for a concert to be given at the East Washington-street church, January 28, at which portions of Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" and "The Loreley" will be sung. Mr. Daggett will be thetenor and Mr. Dochez the bass.

Mr. John Towers, formerly a teacher in this city, recently addressed his pupils at the Utica Conservatory, New York, on the subject, "Literature of Vocal Music."

Mr. William C. Carl, a young organist of note, who is making a tour of the United States and Canada, will probably play here sometime during the season.

sometime during the season.

A small, informal musicale for Dr. Parker will be given Friday evening by Dr. and Mrs. Sims at the parsonage. Dr. and Mrs. Parker will return to Syracuse within a few days, as the conservatory there will re-

few days, as the conservatory there will reopen next week.

There was an unusually large attendance at the Matinee Musicale yesterday afternoon. A miscellaneous program, in charge of Miss Willard and Miss Maxwell, was rendered. The most notable numbers were those played by Dr. Parker, a Stojowski prelude and "At Night" by Schytte. In the breadth of his playing, which has also virility and refinement, Dr. Parker shows the influence of the many "schools" it has been his good fortune to come in contact with. Among others who took part were Miss Schrader, Miss Aufderheide, Miss Kipp, Miss Johnson and Mr. Sterne. Many visitors were present. At a business meeting, held before the musical part of the afternoon, the proposition which has for some time been under consideration, to form a class for study under Mr. Arens, was determined upon. Meetings will be held at the School of Music every Wednesday morning. The society also subscribed \$200 to the May Festival guarantee fund.

A number of Miss Josephine Robinson's musical friends had the pleasure of meeting, her guests, Miss Nicholas and Miss Castleman, of Louisville, in the east parlor of the Propylaeum last night. Both the visiting young ladies are musiciaus and took part in the program that was rendered. Miss Nicholas is a soprano singer, Miss Castleman a violinist. Mr. Donley, Mr. Butler and Mr. Sterne assisted.

Henri Marteau, the young French violing date of the was to be an outcast. No one would buy from him in no one would sell to him; no one was to marry any of his children; no temple was to receive him as a worshiper. So thoroughly was this boy-out kept up that he was unable to live, and had to nove to another country. Continue.

Henri Marteau, the young French violinist, is exciting an interest and admiration second only to that awakened by Paderewski on the piano. Marteau, who is now



McKenzie. Of course, Wagner's music has not attained in London or Paris the popularity it has attained in America. One thing that militates against the Wagner opera obtaining a firmer foothold in England is that the performances are not perfect. They give little time to rehearsal, but expect to bring out Wagner operas with as little preparation as they would give to "The Huguenots' or any of the older lighter operas." Have No Chance There.

Alfred Grunfeldt, a pianist who has been heard here, is meeting with great success in his tour through Russia. Madame Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler is suf-

fering from a severe attack of nervous prostration brought on by overwork. By her doctor's advice, she has cancelled all her her doctor's advice, she has cancelled all her European engagements.

Emma Juch will appear in America for only a short time this season, during the early spring months.

The Howe-Lavin Concert Company, consisting of Mary Howe, soprano; William Lavin, tenor; Campanari, barytone; Leonora von Stosch, violinist, and Isidore Luckstone, director, will begin its tour of this country March 1. From time to time individual members of the company will appear at recitals and entertainments in private houses.

private houses.

Mile. Camilla Urso, now in Berlin, and unable to perform on account of an injury to her arm, will, on her recovery, which it is hoped will be complete by the last of the month, make her debut before a German audience, playing a concerto by Joachim, who will conduct for her. who will conduct for her,

The New York Symphony Orchestra will resume the series of popular concerts interrupted by the disagreement between Mr. Damrosch and the Protective Union next Sunday night.

Xaver Scharwenka has composed a new opera, "Mataswintha." opera, "Mataswintha."

The New York papers have not yet done praising the magnificent performances of "Carmen," which have been given within the last few weeks by Calve and the Reszke brothers to crowded houses in the new Metropolitan Opera House.

Leoncavallo says that he never writes down single musical ideas which occur to him, but waits until the whole scene of an opera is mentally constructed before he begins to write.

When Tchaikowsky died, a few weeks

When Tchaikowsky died, a few weeks ago, some doubts were entertained as to whether he had entirely finished his sixth symphony. These doubts are now set at rest by the announcement of the Leipsic publisher that he will produce very soon the orchestral score, and a four-hand pianoforte version, of that work, which is entitled "Symphonie Pathetique," and is the seventy-fourth work of the great Russian. Now that Tchaikowsky is dead, the Germans, too, observes a New York critic, will probably pay some attention to his music and discover its merits. It is said that the recent production of his fifth symphony at Leipsic was the first performance of one of these symphonies in that city, if not in Germany. whether he had entirely finished his sixth symphony. These doubts are now set at rest by the announcement of the Leipsic publisher that he will produce very soon the orchestral score, and a four-hand pianoforte version, of that work, which is entitled "Symphonie Pathetique," and is the seventy-fourth work of the great Russian. Now that Tchaikowsky is dead, the Germans, too, observes a New York critic, will probably pay some attention to his music and discover its merits. It is said that the recent production of his fifth symphony at Leipsic was the first performance of one of these symphonies in that city, if not in Germany.

A series of letters addressed by Liszt at Weimar to an intimate iriend and pupil at Brussels has just been published in Germany. They begin with the year 1855, and deal with the period in Liszt's life at which he almost decided to enter the church.

An effort is being made by Frau Wagner to bring her son, Siegfried, before the world as a conductor with a view to his district which the included Rush county.

to bring her son, Siegfried, before the world as a conductor, with a view to his filling the chair of Richter in the Bayreuth theater.

chair of Richter in the Bayreuth theater.

Grieg, "the Norwegian Chopin," has been obliged to abandon his projected trip to England, owing to the illness of his wife, a singer of local reputation.

Dyorak's symphony, "From the New World," will be produced by the Boston Symphony orchestra at its next concert.

On the occasion of his eightieth birthday, Verdi received the following telegram from M. Crispi, the ex-Premier of Italy: "Francesco Crispi rejoices with Gluseppi Verdi, and hopes that for the greater glory of Italian art, he will attain at least the age of the Macestro Galmini." To which Verdi replied: "It gives me great satisfaction to receive the good wishes of Francesco Crispi. I declare that I shall do everything possible to reach the age he wishes me to attain." The musician referred to was an obscure

The musician referred to was an obscure Italian composer, said to have lived to be more than a hundred years old.

RELIGIONS OF INDIA.

Lecture By Narasimha Charya - Ad-

there are six, he described at length. He spoke of the different religions of india briefly, and then passed to the question of caste. He said that nothing was feared so much by the Hindus as loss of caste. He instanced a case where a wealthy merchant of Ahmedabad, named Lalui Bhai, defying the law, married a Hindu widew. The word was sent out that he was to be an outcast. No one would buy from him, no one would self.

one would buy from him; no one would sell to him; no one was to marry any of his children; no temple was to receive him as a worshiper. So thoroughly was this boycet kept up that he was unable to live, and had to move to another country. Continuing the lecturer said:

had to move to another country. Continuing the lecturer said:

A few years ago outcasting meant loss of property, and this, more than anything else, prevented the spread of Christianity in India. Then the rulers of India changed all this and would allow no man to lose his property for loss of caste. This has not bettered matters. Loss of caste still means social ostracism and this will be a barrier to the adoution of Christianity until English aducation and Western ideas have done away with caste altogether. Caste tends to arrest progress, to paralyze energy, to crush manly independence, to stiffe healthy public opinion, to make patriotism and true liberty almost impossible.

**2 The East may learn a great deal from the West, and so can you of the West learn a great deal from the East, We need a little more of that interest in the stern realities of life, a little more of the cold, calculating reasoning of the Western mind to check us in the wanderings of a naturally dreamy disposition; and the West needs a little more of that firm faith which subordinates this life to the next and refuses to attach too much value to the bondages of sense and matter. Thus may we both, by taking some and giving some to the other, reach that goal to which all more, each in his own way, has been striving in all time.

At the conclusion of his lecture Narasim-At the conclusion of his lecture Narasim-ha Charya announced that on Friday even-ing he would lecture on "Woman and Her Position in the Occident and the Orient."

Bandit Evans Located. FRESNO, Cal., January 4.—The latest news from the mountains is that Evans and Morrell, the bandits, have been located at Demaster's lodgings on Dinkey creek, about four miles from Pine Flat. The officers were to surround the cabin last night and it was expected that by to-day the question would be solved as to whether Evans would be brought from the hills dead or alive.

THE BEAR'S PAW ON AFRICA. Argument to show That Russia Would

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

I offer a few remarks on the editorial that appeared in Monday's issue of The News, headed, "The Bear's Paw on Africa." If it is true, as affirmed—and I have excellent reasons for discrediting the report—that the head of the dominating church of Abyssinia has appealed to Russia to save them from Italian interference, Abyssinia is simply carrying out a policy suggested or perhaps dictated by some power that at the present moment does not appear.

Why should assistance be asked from a country non-contiguous with Abyssinia; irom a country that has no sympathies or interest in common with the Abyssinians? While it is true that a large number of the latter are nominally of the Greek Catholic religion, yet are they antagonistic to the Greek, and necessarily to the Russian church, for the Abyssinians who profess this belief are Copts, and their highest dignitary is the patriarch of Alexandria, who really resides at Cairo.

This patriarch nominates the Metropolitan of Abyssinia, as also the Metropolitan of Abyssinia, as also the Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Granting, for the sake of further argument, that Russia is willing and actually attempts to render the aid, prayed for, what hopes could Russia entertain of success? The writer has lived in Egypt for two years and has visited all the points that may be referred to in this argument. Russia would have a far easier task if she were to attack Egypt than to attempt to land troops in Abyssinia, or, indeed any point on the Red sea. England has a strong garrison and an inaccessible fortress at Aden—that is the Gibraltar of the Red sea. Massowsh, with its Italian garrison—loyal to the British—is the Malta, and Egypt itself, and the desert are the bulwarks that render Russian acquisition of Abyssinia impossible.

Italy would not be alone in the defense of this point of vantage, for England would be the power most directly assailed. Abyssinia has aircady experienced British chastiscement, and any further collision could only result

the absolute torienture of Abysshian autonomy.

Britain must preserve the internationality of the Suez canal and the Red sea, for here is her route to India, and immediately that Russia should attempt the maneuver in question, it would be found that the British and Italian navies were one. This would mean a navy more powerful than a combination of any other four navies of the world, and since Abyssinia could only be assailed by sea, Italy is safe in her African possessions.

GRANTIBUS,

January 1, 1894. Prohibition in Congress.

pronounced vote against them. Rush county gave less than 38 per cent. in favor of free schools.

The Rev. Edward R. Ames, afterward Bishop Ames, was presiding elder on the Indianapolis district, which then included Rush county. A few weeks after the election, he held a campmeeting in the county, which was largely attended on Sunday by the leading lawyers, doctors and politicians of the county. The Whig and the Democratic papers of the county had vied with each other in their hostility to the measure. Wishing to illustrate the doctrine of growth in good things, from small beginnings, in his sermon on Sunday, he said: "When I left home for this campmeeting I felt as though I was going into a dark, benighted portion of God's heritage—a county in which the people are opposed to education—but soon after entering the county my horse lost a shoe. At the cross-roads, a little further along, I stopped at a shop to have a shoe put on. While the smith was at work I entertained myself reading the posters and studying the pictures with which the smithy was ornamented. Among them I noticed a picture of a very intelligent pig under the flaming head lines, "The Learned Pig!" 'Well, well, thought I, 'the people of Rush county are not opposed to education after all. They believe in beginning at the root of the matter. They deducate their pigs first, the children will county has the cause of education more friends now than in Rush county, as is shown in her unsuroassed schools.

The United States will, as the President rec-

Lecture By Narasimha Charya — Advantages of Hinduism—Its Needs.

Narasimha Charya, who came to this country as a delegate to the parliament of religions, and who claims authority as a Brahmin priest, delivered a lecture in Plymouth church last night on "The Religions of India." He had an audience of about one if the property and crime and order. The Africans are well cared for. It is only a question of time and order. The Africans first, and now, our own homes afterward.

Indianapolis, January 3, 1894. Columbia-Avenue Car Service.

were in the audience. In speaking of Hinduism he said:

It is so comprehensive that it suits all people. To the philosopher who spends his life in meditation it gives a system of philosophy, the most copious perhaps that the world has ever seen. To the active man of business, it gives salvation by good deeds and purity of life. To emotional natures it allows faith and devotion. To those that can not conceive a Supreme Essence, it gives a personal God who is a manifestation of that Essence. To those that are superstitious and childish it allows idols to symbolize the higher power. Its elasticity, and not a priesthood nor centralized hierarchy, has been its strength.

The lecturer spoke learnedly of the religion of the Vedas and the worship of many gods as practiced in earlier times. The Hundu philosophical schools, of which there are six, he described at length. He spoke of the different religions of india briefly and then passed to the genestion of india briefly and then passed to the genestion of india briefly and then passed to the genestion of india briefly and then passed to the genestion of india briefly and then passed to the genestion of india briefly and then passed to the genestion of india briefly and then passed to the genestion of india briefly and then passed to the genestion of india briefly and then passed to the genestion of the week.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

Suppose that William Fortune was regarded as an employe, was it agreed beforehand that his services should be sewarded by the exorbitant sum of \$5,000? Was it known to the public that any one connected with that gratuitous work should reap such a reward? How many are there who would have contributed had they known that one man would have been so generously compensated for doing what he undertook to do through patriotic motives alone? Mr. Fortune did not "devote eighteen hours per day for one year in the service of the Encampment." for 'tis well known that he has one-half interest in the Paving Journal, a paper published in the Commercial Club Building, out of which he makes \$2,000 per annum.

Your valuable efforts to make them disgorge should not find relaxation until the sums squandered be restored to their proper channel and the generous giver and receiver be made to seel the condemnation of an outraged public. To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

Preserved in Amber.

Preserved in Amber. [Gentlemen's Magazine.]
In many museums may be seen, in the most perfect state of preservation in amber, fossilized remains of plants and animals. The science of Egyptin its highest development did not succeed in discovering a method of embalming so perfect as the simple process taking place in nature. A tree exudes a gummy, resinous matter in a liquid state. An insect accidentally alights in it, and is caught. The exudation continues, and envelops it completely, preserving the most minute details of its structure. In the course of time the resin becomes a fossil, and is known as amber. To the preserving properties of amber we owe likewise our knowledge of some of the more minute details of ancient plant stracture.

Our sweet illusions only die, Fulfilling loye's sure prophecy; And every wish for better things An undreamed beauty nearer brings. —[Whittier.

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are marred only by being in almost continual ill-health. They are not exactly sick, but they are certainly far from well. If they were in good health, how attractive they would be! Concerning this matter, Mrs. John Barlow, who lives at Winn, Me., says:

"For about three years I had been troubled with those weaknesses peculiar to my sex. I became very nervous and my head troubled me so I could not sleep or read. It seemed as though something was drawing down from

though something was drawing down from the top of my head. I would be so tired at times it was a burden for me to move.

"I had dyspepsia so that my food did me no good. I had doctored all the time without benefit and was about discouraged when I commenced taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I have taken two bottles and am decidedly better, my head does not trouble meand. I have taken two not trouble me and I rest well nights. I am not troubled with dyspepsia. I feel that I can not say enough in praise of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy."



Mrs. Amos V. Dell, of 235 Hancock avenue. Jersey City Heights, N. J., describes just exactly the feelings of thousands of other

"I suffered," she said, "from compelte prostration and exhaustion of the nerves and physical system. I had womb disease terribly, and leucorrhes so bad that I could hardly

"I was tired and weak all the time, hardly cared whether I lived or died. I took Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and now teel as if I had a new lease of life. "I no longer have that tired feeling, the leucorrhœa has stopped, and I do my work without getting tired. "This wonderful medicine has done me

nore good than anything else I have ever taken. Why, I had only taken one dose on going to bed, and in the morning I woke up feeling like another woman." No suffering women should be without this medicine. It is purely vegetable and harm-

less and its effects are wonderful. The discoverer of this great remedy is Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th street, New York, who is the most successful specialist in the world can be consulted in all cases, tree of charge, personally or by letter.

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Beauty is the golden scepter for which women strive and men adore. Good men tell nas we all may be beautiful in mindand heart if we will and we may also be beau-

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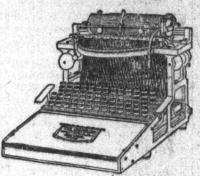
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number of the Series you want. THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD | TEREAFTER AND WORLD'S FAIR. ART SERIES SEVEN COUPON Nº 4.

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The Indianapolis News.

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tions in Values of Grain ocks, Bonds, Live Stock, Etc.-Feeling in the Local Mar-kets-Wholesale Prices.

Indianapolis Wholesale Markets.
here are already some indications of what
be the long-expected revival of trade,
a number of lines, orders are coming in
acrougly, and though it is feared that his dry may be only temporary, lobbers after long siege of duliness can not but be tiled by the briskness. Retailers who have withholding orders until they had fin-itheir 1892 business are now making pur-

A SPURT IN HARDWARE. t of this renewal of orders is most the usual January activity, and much is leng in filling old orders for delivery after he first of the year. For lighter hardware redersare coming in in gratifying numbers, and it is hoped, rather than believed, that the riskness will be well maintained. The orders for save of core screen wire, steal goods. are for somen doors, screen wire, steel goods, curry combs, horse brushes and spring goods in general, and they also include nails and whe for delivery in January and February.

The dry goods list of quotations has been The dry goods list of quotations has been evised and reorganized. It shows prices which it is thought, are about as near the ottom as they can get. There is not much tope of advance, but further declines are arelly expected. There has been a fair emand for dry goods from local jobers this week by buyers visiting the city. Traveling men will be on the road next week with new lines of printed wash fabrics, sool dress goods, table damasks, gloves, hosery and embroideries. It is expected that reallers will continue the slow, hand-to-mouth policy of buying in making their spring orders. of buying in making their spring orders

THINGS TO EAT. It is not infrequently the case that there omes a large increase in the egg supply in anuary after several months of scarcity. The aild weather has brought about this state of hings his year and with heavier receipts the arket is weakening. Poultry and butter are

Apples are still scarce, and high prices rule. There are some indications of a check to the treat inpouring of oranges, and a somewhat better feeling results. The supply of bananas light at present and prices are firm as nucted. Potatoes are in good supply. Choice grades of open-ketile New Orleans nolasses are very scarce and firm. Sugars ruled steady to-day at the decline. Toffees continue firm at the quotations.

Dry Goods.

ed Cottons — Androscoggin L, 38

70; Blackstone, 36 inches, 7c; Cabot, 36

69/4c; Dwight Anchor, 36 inches, 73/4c;
36 inches, 55/4c; Dwight Anchor, 42

125/4c; Dwight Anchor, 36 inches, 73/4c;
4 Field, 36 inches, 65/4c; Ellerton, 36

84/4c; Farwell, 36 inches, 7c; Farwell,
4, 95/4c; Farwell, 45 inches, 10/4c; Fruit,
4, 96/4c; Farwell, 45 inches, 5c; Glen4, 36 inches, 5c; Harvest E, 36 inches,
36 inches, 7c/4c; Lonsdale, 36 inches,
37 inches, 5c; Harvest E, 36 inches,
38 inches, 8c; New York Mills,
4, 10c; Lonsdale cambric, No. 2, 94/4c;
411. 8-4, 10c; Pepperell, 9-4, 18c; Pep
16-4, 20c; Sea Island, No. 1, 36 inches,
48/4c; Utica, 9-4, 22/4c; Utica, 10-4, 25c,
46/4c; Utica, 9-4, 22/4c; Utica, 10-4, 25c,
46/4c; Utica, 9-4, 22/4c; Utica, 10-4, 25c,
46/4c; Alantic A, 36 inches, 45/4c; Amer
5c; Atlantic LL, 36 inches, 45/4c; Amer-

10 inches, 10c; Warren, book-loid, x, XX, 20c; Thorndike D, 73c. Allen lancy, 53c; American indigo, lean shirting, 4c; Merrimae shirting, 4c; Merrimae shirting decided, 8, 85c; Arnold long 13c; Berlin Herein Utree-fourths turkey reds, three-fourths XXXX turkey reds, 5, fancies, 53c; Cochece madders, nuth robes, 53c; Harmony fancies, esster fancies, 53c; Pacific moust-pacific mournings, 53c; Simpsen ic mournings, 5%c; Simpser enus oil blue and green, 5c Edwards, 4c; Slater, 4c

Groceries. -Hard, 4.21@4.96; confectioners' A office A, 8.96c; white extra C od yellow, 8.71c; common yellow i Coffees—Banner, Lion, Arbuckle's ersey and the blended Java, 24.44c sted in lifty-pound bags; Capital, 24c; c; Dakota, 25c; Brazil, 25°4c. Coffees—Ordinary, 180,19°4c; good, choice, 19°46'21'4c; fancy, 22@23°4c; - Apples, sun dried, 61/20 vaporated, 91/2011c; currant half evaporated, %4@11c; currants, tiron, 20@2cc; prunes, Turkish, new, a, 13%@14c; raisins, loose, per box, sins, Valencia, per lb, %4@8c; evaporated the tiron of the tiron to the tiron

alls Provision Market. dianapolis Provision Market.

blowing is Kingan & Co's price list:

oured Hams—20 lbs average, 2-@10/4c;

\$ 410/4c; 15 lbs, 10@11c; 12½ lbs, 10½6;

lbs, 11@12c, the first price being for

some and the second for the "Reliable"

Block Hams—"Reliable." Hc; "Indi10 20 lbs, 10½c; 12 to 16 lbs, 10c.

fast Bacon: Clear — English-cured,

ds." 13½c; "Morgan & Gray." 12½c;

ougar-cured, "Porter," To 9 lbs aver
or, 10 to 12 lbs average, 11½c; breakfast

blocks, new cure, 10c.

loss Ham: Sugar-cured—"Reliable,"

unds average, 814c; 12 pounds average, 814c; 12 forgan & Gray, '16 pounds average, 814c; 12 California Hams: Sugar Cured—"Reliable,"

10 to 12 bounds. (34c.
Dried Beeft Hams—"Reliable," imides and knuckles. 11c; "Morgan & Gray," outsides, 13c; regular sets. 8/5c.
Pickled Fork—Bean pork, clear, per bbl 200 lbs, \$18.00; family pork, per bbl 200 lbs, \$18.00; family pork, per bbl 200 lbs, \$18.00; family pork, per bbl 200 lbs, \$18.00; rump pork, per bbl 200 lbs, \$18.50; prime pork, per bbl 200 lbs, \$18.50; crisher loop.

Land—Kettle-tendered, in tierces. 10c: "Reliable" brand, 8/5c. "Indiana" brand, 8/5c.
Tresh Pork—Lons: Short cut, 14 to 20 lbs, \$c; cottage bams, 8/5c; short cut, 6 to 8 lbs, \$c; cottage bams, 8/5c; short cut, 6 to 8 lbs, \$c; cottage bams, 8/5c; shoulder bones, 20; tall bones, 4/5c.
The More Packing Company gives these prices: Sugar-Cured Hams—18 to 20 lbs average, 10/5c; 14 to 18 lbs, 11c; 8 to 12 lbs, 12c.
Breakmat Bacon—Strips or wide-cut, Englisheured, 125/c; "Sepcial," 18/5c; "Empire," 12c.
Pickled Pork—Bean bork, clear, per barrel, 200 lbs, \$17.00; rump pork, \$15.50. Lard—Kettle, in tierces, 10c; "Special," 10/4c; "Empire," 9/4c. ds average, 5/2c. ifornia Hams: Sugar Cured—"Reliable,"

Fruits and Vegetables. The following are the dealers' selling prices: Fruits: Apples—Barrol, :ancy, \$4.75@5.00. Bananas—Select, \$1.50@2.00, common to med-Bananas Select, \$1.50@2.60, common to med-um 75c@\$1.00. Lemons Choice (360) \$4.50 per lox, fancy (360) \$5.55.@3.60 per lox. Oranges -Florida \$2.00@2.25 per lox according to size of orange. Grapes Catawba 5-lb basket 13c, 9.1' basket 25c, Malaga grapes \$4.50@5.50 per barrel.

Vegetables: Cabbage—Northern \$1.50@1.75
per barrel. Onions—\$2.00 per barrel, Spanish
\$1.15 per crate. Turnips—\$1.75. Pea Beans—
\$1.60 per bushel. Potatoes—65c per bushel.
Sweet Potatoes—Illinois \$3.50 per barrel;
genuine Jerseys \$4.00, Celery—20@40c, Cranberries—\$6.00 per barrel, \$2.25 per box.

Leading Drugs and Oils. Leading Drugs and Cils.
Carbolic acid 20@24c. Alum 3@4c. Assafetida 30@35c. Borax 11c. Bromide of potash 46@48c. Camphor 55@60c. Chloroform 60@65c. Opium gum \$2.50@2.75 per 1b; powdered \$3.25 per lb. Subnitrate of bismuth \$2.25 per lb. Cinchonidia 12@16c. Iodide of potash \$3.00@ 3.25. Quinine, P. & W.'s. 32@37c per ounce; German 22@34c. Morphine \$2.00@2.45.
Aicohol \$2.25@2.40. Oil of Bergamot \$3.50 per lb. Oil lemon \$2.00@2.25.
Bicarb soda 5@6c. Epsom salts 4@5c. Saltpetre \$@10c. Resin per bbi of 280 lbs \$2.75@4.00.
Castor oil \$1.22@1.30. Lard oil, ext, No. 1. Castor oil \$1.25@1.30. Lard oil, ext, No. 1 winter steamer 75c; No. 1 6c. Neatsfoot oil 65c. Fish oil 49c. Linseed oil, raw 48c; boiled 51c. Turpentine 36@40c. White lead 6½c.

Dressed Meats. Veal-7@9c.
Mutton-5@6c.
Spring Lambs-6@8½c.
Pork-No. 1 whole, 8@7c; trir.med, 7@7½c.
Beet-Steers, whole carcas: £@7½c; hind-quarters, 7@6c; fore-quarters, 2@6½c; No. 1 hellers, 400 to 500 lbs, 4@6½c; No. 1 cow beef, 5@6c; hind-quarters, 7@8½c; fore-quarters. 3@4c; medium cow beef, 4½@6c; common, 3½@4c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry. The following are the buying prices offered by Indianapolis shippers:
Butter—Fresh mixed country, 10@12c.
Eggs—Fresh. per dozen, 17c.
Live Poultry—Hens, 5c a pound; spring chickens, 5c; cocks, 3c; turkey hens, 6c; old

linckens, be; cocks, oc; but a fact, fact, for; poor, 4c; oms, 4c; young toms, fancy, fat, 5c; poor, 4c; lucks, 6c; geese, full-teathered, \$4.80 per dozen for fancy large; quail, \$1.25 per dozen. Flour and Feed. Flour-minter wheat, patent, \$3.75@\$4.00; spring wheat, patent, \$5.00@4.23; winter wheat, straight, \$2.76@3.00; winter, extra, \$2.25@2.50; low grade, \$1.75@2.00; rye flour, \$3.40; cat meal, \$5.50@5.75; rolled cats, \$5.00@5.50; cracked wheat, \$5.00@5.76; middlings, \$15.00@18.00; screenings, \$10.00@15.00 per ton; corn meal, \$1.00@1.15 per cwt.; pearl meal, \$1.15@1.25; rye meal, \$1.50@1.75; feed meal, \$1.400@16.00 per ton.

Tinners' Supplies. Best brand charcoal tin, 1C, 10x14, 12x12 and 14x20, \$7.00@7.50; 1X, 10x14, 12x12 and 14x20, \$8.00@9.50; roofing tin, 1C, 14x20, \$8.00@6.25; 20x28, \$12.00@15.50; tin in pigs, 25c; in bars, 28c; iron, 27B, 2c; 27C, iron, 4c; best bloom, galvanized iron, 70 per cent. discount; sheet zine, 6c; copper bottoms, 20c; planished copper, 24c; solder, 15@16c.

Iron-Rid Hardware.

Iron-Tire and flat bar, 11/x24, to 4x1 inches, \$1.75; horseshoe iron, 24/@6c; Norway, large, 4c; small, 3c. Steel-Spring, 4c; horseshoe, standard brands, in jobbing lote, \$4.10@4.25; in small lots, \$4.25@4.50 per keg; nails, cut steel, \$1.15 rate; wire, \$1.50; horse nails, \$4.25@5.00. Shot-\$1.45 per sack. Powder—\$3.25 a 25-1b keg.

Seeds.

Clover-Medium, red, choice, \$7.75@6.00;
prime \$5.50@5.75; English, choice \$5.76@1.00;
white alsyke, prime, \$2.25@8.75; alfalfa, prime,
\$5.10@5.35. Timethy-Cnoice, \$2.15@2.25;
prime, \$2.00@2.10. Blue Grass-Fancy, \$1.25@
1.26] extra clean, Po@80c. Orchard GrassPrime, \$1.45@1.60. Red Top-Choice, 60@35c.
English Blue Grass-\$2.60@2.75.

The following are dealers' buying prices for No. 1 seasonable, full-furred skins:
Skunk, black, \$1.25; mink, dark, \$1.00; raccoon, 75c; opossum, large, 20c; muskrats, winter, 12c; red fox, \$1.25; gray fox, 60c;

Leather. Oak soles, 24@29c; hemlock soles,22@27c harness, 23@30c; skirting, 34@35c; black bridle per dozen, 60@56c; fair bridle, per dozen, 60@56c; city kip, 50@75c; French kip, 75@\$1.05city calf skin, 76@\$1.00; French calf skin, \$1.00@1.80.

Game.

Wholesale selling prices: Rabbits, \$1.00 pozen; squirrels, \$1.25 per dozen; maila ucks, \$3.50; black ducks, \$1.50@2.00; praintickens, \$3.75@4.00; pheasants, \$0.00; venisondels, 15@16c a pound; carcasses, 11@12c. Hides and Tallow.

No. green hides, 2%c; No. 2 green hides, 2 q.1 green salted hides, 3%c; No. 2 green salts ides, 2%c; No. 1 calf, 6%c; No. 2 calf, 5c; N tallow, 4%c; No. 2 tallow, 4c. Wool.

The following prices are for wagon lots: Medium, unwashed, 16c; fine merino, un-washed, 12@14c; coarse or braid wool, 13@15c; ub-washed, 25@28c.

INDIANAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

The Wheat Market Firm-Corn Steady The Other Cereals. WHEAT-Firm; No. 2 red 56 2c, No. 8 red 53c WHEAT—Firm; No. 2 red 56½c, No. 3 red 53c, red 56d 40d50c.

COSN—Steady; No. 1 white 36c, No. 2 white 8c, No. 3 white 35½ for 1 color, 35c grade, 10. 4 white 30c, No. 2 white mixed 35c, No. 3 white mixed 35c, No. 4 white mixed 30c, No. white mixed 35c, No. 4 white mixed 30c, No. 9ellow 34½c, No. 3 vellow 34½c, No. 4 yellow 1c, No. 2 mixed 35c, No. 3 mixed 24½c, No. 4 tixed 30c, sound ear 38c for yellow.

OATS—Firm; No. 2 white 31½c, No. 3 white ½c, No. 2 mixed 29½c, No. 3 mixed 28c, rected 25@28c.

BRAN—\$12.00.

ected 256236.

Bran-\$12.00.

Hay—Choice timothy \$11.50. No. 1 \$11.25
to. 2 \$3.00, No. 1 prairie \$6.75, mixed \$8.00
lover \$8.00.

RYE—No. 2 45c for car lots, 40c for wagon rye. Wagon Whear-58c bid. Inspections-Wheat 4 cars, corn 33 oats 1 car, rye 1 car, hay 8 cars.

INDIANAPOLISLIVE STOCK MARKET. Hogs Active and Higher and Soon Sold-

Indianapolis Union Stock Yards, Jan. 4 CATTLE—Receipts 200 head. Shipments light. There was no quotable change in the general eattle market to-day.

Export and shipping cattle we quote: ion to fair steers, 900 to 1,000 ice feeding steers, 1,000 to 1,200 air to medium feeding steers, 850 to 1,000 lbs. 2 80@ 3 10

ommon to good stockers, 500 to hers' cattle we quote:

ixed and heavy packing..... ood to choice lightweights... omnon lightweights.....

The Iron Trade Review CLEVELAND, January 4.—The fron Trade Review this week says: The close of 1863 re-

the history of the trade. There has been a disposition to think that the coming of '94 would arrest the downward tendency, but evidences are to the contrary. It is known that on ores oftens have been made to the contrary. It is known that on ores oftens have been made to the contrary. It is known that on ores oftens have been made to the contrary. It is known that on ores oftens have been made to the contrary. It is known that on ores oftens have been made to the contrary. It is known that on ores oftens have been made to the contrary. It is known that on ores oftens have been made to the contrary. It is known that on ores oftens have been made to the contrary. It is known that on ores oftens have been made to the part of the late Quincy A. Hossler, The Indianian has been in existence for thirty-one years and has proven very profitable. The consideration for Mrs. Hossler's share is understood to have been about \$7,000.

Spoiled the Wedding Feast.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

MUNCIE, January 4.—Two hundred invitations were issued and very extensive preparations were issued and very extensive preparations were made for the marriage of James Fetrow and Miss Myrtle Shoemaker at Daleville, the wedding to come off this evening. To-day the Shoemaker family is evening. To-day the Shoemaker family is evening. To-day the Shoemaker family is foreign competition added to that at I tendency must be further downward.

CHICAGO MARKET NOTES.

A Running Series of Telegrams On CHICAGO, January 4.—Cargoes off coast: Wheat and Corn—Nothing offering. On passage: Wheat—Firm, but not active. Corn— There is a demand for cargoes near at hand, while there is not much inquiry for more future periods of delivery.

ture periods of delivery.

The Price Current in its crop summary says:
"Wheat generally maintaining good promise. No indications of an enlarging marketing of wheat. Corn is likely to move more freely. The week's packing was 225,000 hogs, against 240,000 same week last year."

The weather map shows that the cold wave has made some progress south. It is 18° below

240,000 same week last year."

The weather map; shows that the cold wave has made some progress south. It is 18° below at Huron, S. D.; Kansas temperatures are 12° to 22° above, Missouri 20° to 36° above, Illinois 30° to 56° above, Illinois 30° to 56° above, Indiana 20° to 56° above. There is practically no snow in the winter wheat belt.

Board Liverpool cables: Spot wheat steady and unchanged; tutures dull and ½d higher. Spot corn firm and unchanged; futures firm and ½d higher, Flour stocks in ten principal cities, Minneapolis not included. January 1, 1894, 825.000 barrels against 1,960,000 barrels; December, 1893, 990,000. Wheat upon the decrease in flour stocks and the large exports.

Total clearances: Wheat, 228,000 bushels; flour, 45,500 barrels—equal to 508,000 bushels with flour reduced; corn, 246,000 bushels. Wheat is quiet now at 66½c. Ream has been a buyer, also Phillips. The decrease in flour stocks and the exports are the thing. The trade bears in mind that the Government report is only a little ways off.

Estimated car lots for to-morrow: Wheat 46 cars, corn 296 cars, oats 125 cars, hogs 27,000 head.

Continental cables to the board are strong. Paris—Wheat 200 higher; flour 30,6500 higher.

head.
Continental cables to the board are strong.
Paris-Wheat 20c higher; flour 30@50c higher.
Berlim-I@I/m higher; Antwerp unchanged.
Clearances Wheat: New York, 252,000
bushels; Boston, 22,000 bushels; Philadelphia,
24,000 bushels. Primary market receipts:
Wheat, 299,000 bushels, against 835,000 same
day last year.

Chicago Grain and Provisions, Reported by James E. Berry, room 16 Board of

		Tra	ide.]	Tree-	14
	Open-	High- est.	Low- est.	CLOSING.	
	ing.			Jan. 4	Jan. 3
WHEAT May July corn.	658/4-7/8	67 68½	65 ³ / ₄	667/8-67 681/8	65 ⁵ /8 66 ⁷ /8-6 ⁷
Jan May	34% 38%	35½ 39-1/8	347/8 383/8-1/2	35 ¹ / ₄ 39- ¹ / ₈	347/8
Jan May	301/2	307/8-31	503/8	288/4 307/8-31	28 ¹ / ₄ 30 ³ / ₈
Jan May		12 75 12 85	12 67 12 62	12 75 12 82	12 52 12 57
Jan May	7 70 7 52	7 82 7 60	7 70 7 52	7 82 7 60	7 67 7 52
Jan May		6 50 6 62	6 42 6 47	6 50 6 62	6 37 6 45
	Chica	go Pro	duce M	larket.	

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, January 4.—Wheat was up to-day on large exports and the decrease in flour stocks. May opened 3/c higher at 65%c, and after losing %c on free offerings, advanced to 65%c. There was some selling at that figure and May reacted %c, holding steady near 53%c. The receipts of holdings corn were light, and helped by the advance in wheat corn was higher. May opened 3/c to 93%c. Provisions were higher on steady prices at the yards and small estimates for to-morrow's receipts of live hogs. May pork opened 5c higher at \$12.02% and advanced to \$12.77%. May lard 7.57%c.

For Additional Markets see Second Page DAILY CITY STATISTICS Birth Returns.

John and Minnie, 89 Minerva, girl. Chas. O. and Charlotte, 58 Brookside, boy. Marion and Vicy Pollard, 14 Deloss, boy. John W. and Margaret Morgan, 767 N. Ten-Henry and Amelia Bobb, 213 Hamilton, boy. J. H. and Rebecca Teckenbrook, 251 S. Mis issippi, girl. Anthony and Bertha Leanahan, 359 S. West,

boy. C. J. and Lizzie Russell, 335 Martindale, boy. Death Return. H. Ingersoll, 50 years,

Marriage Licenses.

William Leppert and Annie Didlein.
Wirren P. Black and Minnie B. Dean.
Philip August Wacker and Fannie Meyers.
Jeremiah Dewis and Nellie Newohr.
John E. Newnam and Ida E. Willhite.
Nicholas Biliman and Blanche Bartholo Henry W. Kellermeier and Hannah Lutz.

1.000 00

ny's addition... ohn Q. White to Francis A. Orme, lot 408, Spann & Co.'s second Wood-lawn addition... 2,030 0

Total transfers 18, consideration..... Mixed Sauerkraut and Soda-Water. [New York Times.]

Philip Auserhe, 355 East Eighty-eighth street, has discovered a new, quick, cheap, and sure method of reaching the hight of bacchic pleasure. He tried it Saturday night. It worked like a charm, and he appeared before Judge Welde, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning.

"Well" said the Justice, looking sternly

at the weary-eyed prisoner.

"Mister Judge, I fill me oop last nide kvick mit sauergraut. I lof sauergraut. Vell, I goes oudt, und pye and pye I feel lak I haf a pier. I don't ged it, und I hav a soda. "Vell, dot preak me all oop. I ged me "Vell, dot preak me all oop. I ged me sick, alretty, und sore, und der pain mak me shoudt und yell."

Judge Welde eyed the prisoner with a sadly suspicious air. The German's stolid air never changed. The policeman who arrested him told his story next, and thoroughly established the intoxicating power of sauerkraut and cocktails.

of sauerkraut and cocktails. Had to Wait a Minute.

[Boston Herald.]
A pleasant story comes to me of a sweet little girl, between three and four years of age; she was all ready to go to bed at night, when she came to her mother, who was washing her hands, and asked her to hear her say her prayer.

"Yes, dear, in a minute, when I have finished washing my hands," said her mother. "Jesus will have to wait a minute or two, won't he?" said the little child. "No, I dess I will say it alone."

She began to repeat her little prayer, and uttered a few words, when she stopped and said: "I dess you will have to wait a minute or two, for I've fordot."

Why She Left,

[Judge.] Lady (engaging cook)—Why did you leave your last place?
Bridget—Whoi, mum, the mistress said she cudn't do widout me, so Oi came to the conclusion that Oi was wort' more than she was givin' me, an' Oi left at wanst.

Percentage of Convicts. The convicts in United States prisons number 1,180 for every million of popula-

[Special to The Indianapolis News.] LOGANSPORT, January 4 .- An attempt was made to wreck the early passenger train on the Wabash road this morning at a point west of this city by placing a tie on the track. It so happened that an extra freight train came running along a few minutes ahead of the passenger, and the obstacle was sighted in time to prevent material damage. A similar attempt to wreck the same train was made a few weeks ago by placing a heavy bowlder on the track at the same spot.

FATAL 'COON-HUNTING. Cass and Montgomery Counties Provide the Victims.

Special to The Indianapolis News. CRAWFORDSVILLE, January 4 .- Another fatal accident, due to careless handling of firearms, occurred in Montgomery county last night, the victim being Timothy O'Con nor, the son of Enos O'Connor, a wealthy farmer. Timothy, with his brothers, were 'coon-hunting, and about midnight "treed" something in a hollow log. Enos O'Connor, Jr., leaped upon the log and, in the excitement, discharged his shotgun against the head of his brother Timothy, almost blow-ing it off. The unfortuante lad instantly expired. The young man who did the shooting is crazed with grief.

Fatal Accident Near Logansport. Special to The Indianapolis News. LOGANSPORT, January 4 .- A 'coon hunt south of this city last evening resulted in James Nichodemus, son of the township trustee, being fatally shot. In walking around a tree to get a shot at a 'coon a gun in the hands of Homer Wallace was accidentally discharged, and the full load of

eighty-seven shot entered the body of young Nichodemus, striking him in the back. KNIGHTSVILLE RAIDED.

A Gang of Burglars Plunder Several Stores and Residences.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.) BRAZIL, January 4.—The town Knightsville was raided by a gang of burglars last night. The drug store owned by G. H. Cane was entered and a number of valuable articles were taken. The safe showed that it had been tampered with and a can of powder near by indicated that the burglars had been disturbed. The hard-ware store of Tilley Brothers was robbed of a quantity of stock, and a whole beef was stolen from James Elliott's meat market. The shooting gallery and several residences were also entered. About 2 o'clock this morning shots were heard, with sounds of hurrying feet, and it is surmised that the thieves quarreled over a division of spoils. Some one was injured, as shown by a pool

WHITE-CAP INTIMIDATION. A County Treasurer Threatened With the Torch By a Litigant.

Special to The Indianapolis News.1 PORTLAND, January 4.-County Treasurer John Hayes received anonymous letters warning him that a visit from White Caps was imminent if he "failed to settle with Berry." There was a threat of the torch in one of the notes, which was embellishe with the word "Poison" on its border, and it also carried drawings representing a snake and the skull and cross-bones notes were signed "C. X. M., secretary of the White Caps." Mr. Hayes traced the writing to T. J. Berry, of Dunkirk, and called the attention of the grand jury thereto. Hayes and Berry have a case in court, but when Berry found that the notes which Hayes had received were to be investigated he offered to compromise, and an agreement was reached yesterday.

The Expert Alone Prefited. |Special to The Indianapolis News.] LEBANON, January 4.-A case was filed in the Boone Circuit Court during the vember term by the commissioners of Clinton county against the commissioners of Beone county to recover money alleged to have been erroneously collected by the latter from the former through experts employed for the purpose of collecting any money that might be due from the one to the other. Both counties had contracted with a Mr. Fleener to give him one-half of the amount he could recover from other counties of unpaid fees. Clinton claimed that Boone was indebted to her in the sum of \$1,300, but the attorneys of this county have discovered an offset in a similar amount collected by Clinton in the same nianner. When this was discovered, attor-ney Staley, of Clinton, dismissed the suit, and both counties will now seek to recover from the man who got the money.

The Bank Will Remain Closed. [Special to The Indianapolis News.] WABASH, January 4. - Announcement having been made that a dividend of 25 per cent. would be paid on all proven claims against the suspended First National Bank of North Manchester, efforts to resur rect that institution have been abandoned Checks for the dividend are now ready, and will be distributed to depositors within the next week. It was found impossible to interest capitalists in a project to put more money in the bank, and a few of the depositors would not sign an agreement to permit their funds to remain in the bank for specified time. Receiver Krisher reports

that the depositors will be paid in full, but that there will be nothing left for the stock-holders save the bank building, worth, perhaps, \$5,000, and a few small pieces of real-estate—these representing a capital stock of \$50,000 and a surplus of \$10,000. An Ex-Treasurer Makes Settlement, [Special to The Indianapolis News.] . WABASH, January 4.—When Henry P. Comstock, treasurer of Kosciusko county, retired from office a few years ago, he was found short in his accounts over \$3,000. It was not charged that Mr. Comstock had been dishonest, but the deficit was due to loose bookkeeping. When the discrepancy was discovered he promptly offered to adyas discovered he promptly observed ac-just matters. As he was considerably in-volved he could not raise the money, and yesterday, in settlement of the claim, Mr. Comstock deeded the county commission-ers his farm of 133 acres, adjoining the poor farm, and was given a receipt in full. The transaction leaves Mr. Comstock practically

A Romance Which Went Amiss Special to The Indianapolis News. MOORES HILL, January 4.-One romand went amiss. Four years ago Emma Huston, living at Rockport, near Seymour, wrote a note in a sentimental moment, and having consigned it to a corked bottle, she gave it to the waters of Blue river to carry where to the waters of Blue river to carry where they listed. For four years Miss Huston heard nothing from the note which she threw into the river. A few days ago, Frank Always dug out the bottle which had been covered with four feet of gravel. It was within two miles of Rockport. This item should be of value to geologists in showing the rapidity of river deposits. There will be no weedling.

Controlled By the Family. Special to The Indianapolis News.1 WARSAW, January 4.—Last evening the Warsaw Indianian and Warsaw Daily Times, which have been among the leading Republican newspapers of northern Indiana for many years, became the sole property of Gen. Reub. Williams and his son, Mel. R. he had rec

at Daleville, the wedding to come off this evening. To-day the Shoemaker family is engaged in recalling the invitations for the reason that the young people quietly slipped away last evening and were mar-ried. All the persons interested are very highly connected.

Mr. Lindemuth Not a Candidate. [Special to The Indianapolis News.]
RICHMOND, January 4.— Hon. A. C. Lindemuth announced this morning that he would not allow his name to be presented before the Republican State convention as a candidate for Secretary of State. He gives as his reason that too many Wayne county citizens are aspirants for State

Jay County Has a Candidate. (Special to The Indianapolis News.) PORTLAND, January 4. - Hon. Frank H. Snyder, of this city, is in the field for congressional honors and will be a conditate before the next Republican con-gressional convention. He has held his present office for several terms, is a promi-nent attorney and will be backed by a solid Jay county delegation.

A Wedding at Muncle. Special to The Indianapolis News. MUNCIE, January 4.-Edith C., the charming daughter of merchant P. T. King, was married to-day to Henry Edward Wallace, of Allegheny City, Pa. The wedding was publicly conducted at the United Presbyterian church.

General State News. The New Castle Democrat has been en-Tipton has a new street railway, but only

one car is running.

There were no business failures in Camridge City during 1898. The Shelbyville Republican has entered ipon its sixteenth year.

F. S. Collins, of the Seymour Democrat, s alarmingly ill of consumption. Charles Fowler, eighteen years old, of Connersville, was found dead in bed. A new postoffice will be established in Nottingham township, Wells county, to be known as Oil City.

made an assignment a few weeks ago, settled with their creditors on the basis of 100 cents to the dollar, and will resume business. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kreider, of Logans port, have celebrated their golden wedding. Mrs. Kreider has been a resident of that city since 1828, and Mr. Kreider settled there in 1837.

Henry Washburn, of Lafavette, indicted for robbing freight cars, and who escaped a while after his arrest, has been recaptured at Oskaloosa, Ia. He was found in the employ of the Iowa Central company.

sequence, the senior Russell has been indicted for embezzlement. The grand jury of Clay county has re-

turned an indictment against Murray Dal-garn, of Bowling Green, for violating the election laws, the specific charge being that he intimidated a voter. The case will be tried during the present term of court. For the second time in the Federal Court at New Albany, a jury has failed to agree in the case of Perry Smelzer, a pension attorney

of Crawford county, accused of extorting illegal fees from a pensioner. A third trial of the case will be had at Indianapolis. Fourteen years ago N. Webber, of Laporte. forwarded some money in a letter to a creditor in New York. This week the letter was re-turned to him through the Dead Letter office. The explanation accompanying the letter said that it was found in the desk of a clerk who

had been recently removed. Several days ago, while John and Edward Noe, of Hibernia, were 'coon hunting, John was killed by an accidental discharge of Edward's gun. While a companion went for assistance. Edward disappeared, and is supposed to have drowned himself by reason of ex falling the family. The senior Noe is prostrated by the triple calamity, and his rec

J. R. Scircle failed to secure a license retail intoxicants at Tailholt, and he opened a quart shop under Government license. He was all ready for the transaction of business when several ladies walked in, headed by Mrs. Mary Gildersleeve, who was armed with an ax. Mrs. Gildersleeve simply demolished things, cutting down the doors, breaking the windows and wrecking the interior. Mr. Scircle attempted to protect his property, and received blow on the arm with the ax which disabled

Details of the suicide at Pittsburg, Pa., of Charles C. Brokaw, a member of a wealthy family of Terre Haute, show that he was a civil engineer in the employ of the departmen of public works of that city. Last week he was suspended for intoxication, and back of this is a story in effect that he had conceived a violent in atuation for Mrs. Luella Reese, or Philadelphia, Pa., who is temporarily stopping at Pittaburg. Mrs. Reese declined his attentions, but he persisted in annoying her until she appealed to the authorities and he was placed under temporary arrest. He pledged himself not to further molest the lady, but his disconnicious ment wared unon him and he disappointment preyed upon him, and h drank to excess and was suspended, pending a trial before the inspector. It was then he co mitted suicide by shooting himself. South Bend is much interested in the

effort of the First Presbyterian church of Duluth, Minn., to win away the Rev. Dr. Henry Johnson, pastor of the First Presby-terian church of South Bend. Something terian church of South Bend. Something over one year ago the Duluth church extended a call, which was promptly declined. Six months later the call was renewed, but the session of the South Bend church declined to unite with Dr. Johnson in asking for a severance of pastoral relations, and it was again declined. A long communication was then sent by the South Bend church to the Duluth reacher giving the reasons why the church was people, giving the reasons why the church was loath to part with Dr. Johnson, but it failed to people, giving the reasons why the church was loath to part with Dr. Johnson, but it failed to shake the determination of the Minnesota people, and the call was pressed upon Dr. Johnson for the third time. Again it was declined, and the Duluth people yielded to Dr. Johnson's entreaty to call another minister. Another selection was made, but sickness prevented acceptance, and again the Duluth church swung to Dr. Johnson. By this time Dr. Johnson became impressed with the belief that it was his duty to go to Duluth, but he finally left it with the session whether he should go or stay, and the session referred it to the Logansport Presbytery. By a majority of one the presbytery decided to release Dr. Johnson. This was unsatisfactory to the session and the church at South Bend, under the impression that the presbytery did not understand the situation, and so the session resolved to hold to Dr. Johnson was prevalled upon to notify the Duluth people that he had a reconsideration.

South Bend. To emphasize the stand taken by the session a congregational meeting was held, and resolutions were unanimously adopted, approving the action of the offical board and protesting in the strongest terms against the proposed transfer of Dr. Johnson. The First Prasbyterian church of South Bend is one of the largest belonging to the denomination in Indiana. Its membership is 526, and the church property is valued at \$75,000.

"A SCIENCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES," Definition of Statesmanship and How It Was Illustrated.

TATESMANSHIP ' said a wise man many moons ago "is merely the science of circumstances," and this is now accepted as one of the aphorisms of the Senate. In illustration they tell a story on Vest.

ago. Some bill was before the Senate appropriating a sum of money to some local, almost quasi-private purpose. Vest op-posed it, and made a great constitutional posed it, and made a great constitutional argument against any such diversion of public money. Senator Coke, who admires Vest greatly, was much pleased with the argument, and congratulated the Missouri Senator. Vest was no doubt mildly proud himself. But pride precedeth a fall. The echoes of Vest's oration still rang in the Senate chamber when he received a wire from Governor Crittenden telling how the hoof and mouth disease had made a sudden and deadly appearance among the cattle of Missouri and Kansas, telling Vest that those States would need and must have immediate Federal aid and Federal money deadly appearance among the cattle of Missouri and Kansas, telling Vest that those States would need and must have immediate Federal aid and Federal money to combat and wipe out the epidemic. There was no help for it. Vest had to move in the matter. And in urging it, was brought face to face with every argument and every sentence in his famous constitutional speech, which had been so much admired by Coke. This reversal of Vest in the legislative waltz, disconcerted Coke not

"Vest," said Coke in grave, almost sorrowful comment on the phenomenon, "this is the first time I ever saw a telegram change a man's opinion on constitutional law."

COKE'S TURN CAME. But Coke's turn was at hand. While Missouri was wrestling with the hoof and mouth disease, and while Cockrell and Vest were doing all they could to win the fall for Notingham township, Wells county, to be known as Oil City.

John Hart, of Cambridge City, while visiting friends at Elwood, was rendered insane by an attack of the grip.

J. L. Spear, of Seymour, has turned over his stock of groceries to Charles H. Heine, of Cincinnati, his heaviest creditor. his stock of groceries to Charles H. Heine, of Cincinnati, his heaviest creditor.

The Rev. Stephen A. Northrop. of the Baptist Tabernacle, Ft. Wayne, officiated at 110 weddings and 228 funerals during 1893.

Martin V. Spencer, of Ft. Wayne, has gone to Washington to press in person his claim to be appointed pension agent of Indiana.

Oscar Lowder, of Logansport, has been sentenced to prison for two years for burglary at Kokomo. His downfall was caused by reading flash literature.

John Connors and Eva Flint, in jail at Albion for the past three months, charged with complicity in the Lake Shore train robbery near Kendallville, have been released.

The Kreis Bros., of Logansport, who made an assignment a few weeks ago, settled

fice of myself in this rampaign will do the party good. The blood of the martyrs, you know, is the seed of the church." WRATH BEGAN TO RISE.

Just then Coke passed by. He didn't know the defeated man with the white But he caught the word "seed" and Cobb, Voorhees, and Vest smiling in an in-terested way, and his wrath began to rise. He kept on to his seat, but by that time his anger would not let him sit down. He grain repaired to the clock room. Vest sat again repaired to the cloak-room. Vest sat there alone. Voorhees and the defeated

too much fun about that Texas seed bill, sir. And I want to tell some of you gentlemen, sir, that I've stood all I'm going to of your mirth, sir. I want you all to get through your laughing, sir, mighty quick. And I may say, sir," and here Coke glow-ered portentously at Vest, whose constitu-tional argument had so won him, "that I mean these remarks especially for you, sir." Vest was almost weeping from delight by this time. "But." he said, as he afterward recounted it to Voorhees, "you should have heard me apologize."

A Terrapin Farm.

"There is a terrapin farm near Mobile, Ala.." said T. E. Swift. of Mobile. to the corridor man at the Southern. "There are but two of these farms in the United States, but two of these farms in the United States, the other being in Maryland, and it is visited by hundreds of people almost daily during the summer season. The diamond-back terrapin is greatly in demand among epicures, and while there are a few restaurants that do not claim to supply terrapin stews, there are a very few that really do, on account of their scarcity and high prices. The farm is surrounded by a high fence, and canals are cut through it with narrow ridges of land between. Every terrapin that is caught off the coast is taken there, and fisherman are constantly kept at work hunting for them. The ends of the canal are so every district it is impossible for the hunting for them. The ends of the canal are so secured that it is impossible for the terrapin to escape, and they breed as rapidly in the farm as they do in their native heunts. Several thousand of them are constantly kept on hand, while from 10,000 to 12,000 dozen are sold annually at prices from \$6 to \$10 a dozen, the market being principally in New York and Philadelphia, from which points the entire trade of the country is supplied. At meal times the sight of thousands of terrapin scrambling up the banks to get their food is a most up the banks to get their food is a most unique and interesting one."

[Hardware.] In warming a room by low pressure steam, one square foot of plate or pipe sur-face will heat from forty to one hundred cubic feet of inclosed space. The range from forty to one hundred feet is to meet in forty to one hugared feet is to meet the different exposures of rooms, A room in the corner of a block is necessarily colder than one intermediate, and rooms at the top of the house have sometimes an advantage. The medium is about seventy-five feet, and the rule will apply when the temperature in the open air is ten degrees below zero. This will illustrate the difficulty area for the control of the contro culty sometimes in sufficiently warming the apartment houses, the landlords being too economical in giving sufficient radiating

surface to the pipes. Funeral Song of the Omaha Indians.

[Century Magazine.] It is the custom among the Omaha Indians to cease wailing at a certain point in the funeral ceremonies, for the reason, they say, that the departing one must not be dis-tressed as he leaves his home behind him. It is also customary after a death to lacerate the limbs, as the shedding of blood ex-presses how vital is the loss. The luneral song and ceremony, savage as they appear at first sight, are really full of tender un-selfishness, and indicate a strong belief in the continuation of life and its affections.

Proof of Valor.

Proof of Valor.

[Puck.]

Colonel Cracker (of Alabama)—Do you know, Mr. Pennave, that one thing which strikes me very forcibly is the absence of any monument in Washington commemorative of the bravery and valor of the South?

Mr. Pennave—Why, Colonel Cracker! We have an enormous one! The largest and the most expensive in the city.

Colonel Cracker—Well, I'd just like to see it. Mr. Pennave—Step around and have a look at the Pension Office.

Write "Versus." Lawyers are seldom poets, but they all Treatise on blood and skin diseases malled write "versus."

GRANDMOTHER'S ROMANCE

WIDOW ALICE ERSKINE ELOPES WITH A YOUNG MAN.

She Is Forty-Two Years Old and He Much Younger-They Were Mar-ried Two Months After Her First Husband's Death.

St. Louis, January 4.—The romance o fiction is tame and insipid compared with the romance of fact. This a romance of fact, and its telling is likely to set society agog, not only in St. Louis, but in Kansas City and in Higginsville, Mo, For it is the story of the marriage, two months after her husband's death, to a very young man, of Mrs. Charles Erskine, forty-two and an attractive grandmother.

The "biggest people" in Higginsville, until Charles Erskine died six weeks ago, were Charles Erskine and his wile. They

It was several years occupied the most pretentions dwelling, and while she led society, Mr. Ers kine throve in the commercial world.

many people have got into the habit of having fits and fainting spells in front of their stores. Fits and fainting spells in front of their stores. Fits and fainting spells mean drinks of \$30,000 against the Missouri railway for freight discrimination. He opeued offices in Kansas City.

SHE MET YOUNG WILLIAMS.

There, it is said, Mrs. Erkine met a dashing young traveler for a St. Louis sirup company. He was a young man apparently not over twenty, but his manners had the polish of experience in the world of society. He had the vivacity and taking manner of a traveling man, yet his demeanor was so dignified that he worked his way into the exclusive circles in which Mrs. Erskine moved. Mrs. Erskine was a grandmother when she met Charles J. Williams, and had two married danghters, one the wife of a judge of the Kansas City Circuit Court. Mr. Williams's ways were sweet and soft like the commodity he handled. Whatever his feelings were at the time toward the woman who is now his wife, he carefully concealed any outward show of an attachment that would have caused his ostracism from the circle in which they both moved. When he, departed he left a pleasant

Mr. Williams's ways were sweet and soft like the commodity he handled. Whatever his feelings were at the time toward the woman who is now his wife, he carefully concealed any outward show of an attachment that would have caused his ostracism from the circle in which they both moved. When he, departed he left a pleasant memory among his new found friends.

Mrs. Erskine ran up to St. Louis occasionally from Higginsville on business. She met Williams on these occasions, and one day he avowed to her a feeling that was a surprise considering their disparity in years. She remonstrated with him and showed him that though it was not altogether unusual for May to wed December, a reversal of the conditions as to sex would be not only strange, but a cause perhaps of annoyance and trouble. Williams argued with her and alleged that his seeming youth was all exterior sham, and proved to her that the disparity in their ages, instead of being twenty, was ten years. He claimed to be thirty-two years old. Besides, a woman of forty-two was yet young. He won her over. She consented on condition that their marriage be secret, and immediately thereafter she would return to her home in Higginsville and not make it public for a year. They went to Belleville and were married, Mrs. Erskine leaving at once for her home. The news was telegraphed from Belleville to Higginsville. The shock to ner home. The news was telegraphed from Belleville to Higginsville. The shock to her daughters was so great that one of them is still very ill from nervous prostration.

Judge McNutt, of Terre Haute, presiding judge in a slander suit, took exceptions to a remark made by ex-Judge Mack, and not only fined him \$25 and costs for contempt of court, but ordered him to withdraw from the case.

Matthias Russell, of Wells county, was guardian for his son, Charles F. Russell, and when his ward came of age he refused to turn over his trust, amounting to \$23.87. In converting to much fun about that Texas seed hill has matured, her form has lost none of its roundness or her features their signs of roundness or her features their signs of vigor. She was very much opposed to discussing the matter and hoped that it would not even be given publicity. As that was out of the question, she said that the disparity between her age and that of her husband was only seemingly as great as reported. She had taken a step that had caused criticism and had come here to join her husband to put an end to all talk about the matter. the matter.

A TRUE INDIAN STORY.

Admiration of the Red-Skins For John Stark, Their Brave Captive.



HERE were hunting and trapping one winter long ago on the headwaters of the headwate agewassett, in Ne Hampshire, John Stark and his brother William, with David Seinson and American Ameri season, and accumulat-

ed furs to the value of £600. On the day before they were to break camp, John Stark was out alone collecting traps, when, as he bent over one, he heard a peculiar noise, and looking up saw himself surrounded by Indians. A half dozen muskets were pointed at his head, and he realized that escape was hopeless. Stark spent the night with his captors, and early the next morning the party moved down the river and lay in ambush for the other three hunters, who, by and by, were seen coming down the river, with all their furs and camp equipage, in a cance. The Indians told Stark to show himself to his friends, and ask them to come ashore and

thends, and ask them to come ashore and take him on board.

Obeying their command to show himself, John Stark stepped forward and signaled.

"The Indians have got me," he shouted to his riends. "Get to the other shore as quick as you can, and run for your lives!"

The Indians were furious at this and showered curses and blows upon the brave man. man.
Stinson and William Stark were in the cance, and pulled for the shore with all their might. The savages raised their muskets to fire upon them.

JOHN'S BRAVERY. "Not yet!" sho led John, and he struck up their guns at the moment of discharge. For this he received another shower of cuffs and kicks from his infuriated captors. But he was not intimidated, and when a second

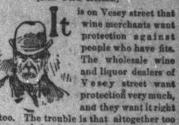
time they made ready to fire upon his friends he tried to stop them, but unsuc-cessfully. Stinson was killed in the act of leaping ashore, but young Stark escaped. Eastman, who had been walking along the bank, was easily made captive.

The Indians took Eastman and Stark to

WELL

anada with them, where, on their ard ty were forced to run the gar ig lines of warriors were dra armed with a club to beat the unfortunate men as they passed along. Eastman's turn came first. The Indians cudgeled him most unmercifully, and he came out of the lines more dead than alive. But Stark was of different metal. He marched up to the head of the line with a firm step, knocked down the first Indian he met, and continued to lay about him with so much vigor that the astonished natives suffered him to pass with scarcely a blow. The old warriors were so pleased with Stark's bravery that they wished to adopt him into the tribe. He declined the offer. Afterward they bade him hoe corn. He complied so far as to cut it up by the roots and then throw his hoe into the river, declaring that such work was only for squaws. This only increased the Indians' admiration for him and they did not ask him to do any more squaw's work. That fall the prisoners were redeemed. For Eastman the Indians received a ransom of \$00 and for Stark \$108, showing how much more they prized him than his fellow cuptive. armed with a club to beat the

NEW WAY TO GET A DRINK. How New York Loafers Feign Illness as a Means of Procuring Liquor. [New York Herald.]



and they want it right off. too. The trouble is that altogether too many people have got into the habit of hav-ing fits and fainting spells in front of their

HAD FITS FOR A DRINK. Later in the day one of these same fel lows with long noses ambled along the north side of the street until he grrived in front of a wine-house. Then he suddenly threw up his hands and fell in a heap on the sidewalk, his eyes rolling wildly and his limbs twitching convulsively. was quickly surrounded by a crowd. wine store and got a large glass of whisky, which, when held to the unfortunate victim's nose, seemed to have a miraculously reviving effect. He gulped down the liquid reviving effect. He gulped down the liquid in short order, and a few minutes later was able to sit up. When no one was looking he allowed a smile of satisfaction to steal over his face. For the next three days there were more people seized with fits and fainting spells of various kinds in Vesey street than you could shake a stick at. It seemed to the disgusted cierks and porters of the wine stores along the street that the entire country had turned its sick people loose in that thoroughfare. It kept one or two men in each store on the dead run from morning till night piloting glasses of wine and whisky from the barrels in the store to the throats of the afficted multitude outside.

the street cases without interference on their part, and that, furthermore, all whisky furnished to sidewalk patients would have to be paid for in advance. The tramp, who had been frothing at the mouth and moaning as if he had eaten a peck of green apples, opened his eyes in astonishment. There was no glass of whisky in sight. His face fell and he was about to resume his condition of sickness when he caught sight of a policeman's stern visage and his club. He picked himself up with a celerity that was astonishing, forced his way through the crowd and disappeared down Greenwich street in two seconds.



New Heart Cure is sold by all dr Faw Heart Cure is boy Dr. Miles Medica positive guarante, or by Dr. Miles Medica co., Elkhart, Ind., \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, expression, Elkhart, Ind., \$1 a bottle, by Miles Pill prepaid. Contains no opiates. Dr. Miles'7 50 doses 25c. Free book at druggists, or n

BANK STATEMENT. FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE State Bank of Indiana, showing its con-dition at the close of business the 2d day of January, 1894: RESOURCES. Bills receivable.

Sold by all druggists.

Cash Expense, rent, etc. Remittance.... Furniture and fixtures Due from other banks... Total..... .8509,958 17 LIABILITIES Capital paid in full Interest and exchange.

8509,958 17 State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss: We, STERLING R. HOLT, President, and JAMES R. HENRY, Cashier of the State Bank of Indiana, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true and correct, as we verily believe.

JAMES R. HENRY, Cashier. S R. HENRY, Cashier. \(\)
ibed and sworn to before me this Jan-GEORGE N. CATTERSON Correct attest: H. W. MILLER E. F. CLAYPOOL, ALBERT SAHM,

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and influenta."

The remark was made by a very prominent professor, connected with one of the leading New York hospitals. Continuing he said:

"It is not these things that are troubling people, but it is an advanced form of our old enemy, the grip. People seel out of sorts, sneeze, have pains in the muscles and bones, have no appetite, lose all interest in the world and wonder what is the matter. It is the grip; nothing eles.

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It goes without saying, that prices

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85c Wool Dress Goods for 60c. 65c Wool Dress Goods for 40c. 35c and 25c Wool Dress Goods

\$6,50 Blankets for \$5.00 \$5,00 Blankets for \$4.00. \$4.00 Blankets for \$3.00. \$3.00 Blankets for \$2.50. \$2.00 Blankets for \$1.50. \$1.00 Underwear for 75c 75c Underwear for 60c. 35c Underwear for 25c. \$1.00 Gloves for 75c. 20c Hose for 15c. 25c Sheeting for 20c.

25c Red Table Linen for 15c. Best Ginghams for 6c. All Calicoes for 5c. 10c Canton Flannels for 8c. Sc Canton Flannels for 61c. 35c Wool Flannels for 25c.

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EAST. BOUND | 2. | 4. | 10. | 8. | 18 onal trains leave for Cincinnati. No. 12 am; for Beaton Harbor, No. 22 at 6:00 24 at 11:00 am. Two trains for Louis-No. 24 at 11:00 am. Two trains for Louis-4:05 am. and 3:00 pm.

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PARK THEATER-Wilbur Opera Company EMPIRE THEATER-Rose Hill English

SUPREME COURT. Abstracts of Cases Decided Wednes day, January 3, 1894.

AND PRACTICE—TAX SALE—VACATION OF.

18,520. Laura J. Jackson et al. vs. Fremont Neal. Grant C. C. Reversed. McCabe, J.

(1) In a suit for possession of, and to quiet title to real estate, all matters of defense may title to real estate, all matters of defense may be given under the general denial, and an answer setting up affirmative matter is unnecessary; and where such answer is met by a special reply of affirmative matter in avoidance of the answer there is no available error in sustaining a demurrer to the special reply, as the plaintiff would be entitled to prove matter in avoidance of the answer without reply. (2) Where one holding a tax deed purchases an undivided interest in the land from one of the owners, and deducts from the purchase-price the amount due him on the tax sale, he thereby treats the tax sale as invalid, and is estopped from asserting any rights under it, it is a vacation of the sale. (3) Before a purchaser at a tax sale under the law of 1872 can avail himself of the five-years' statute of limitations, in which the owner might sue to recover the land, the tax purchaser must have actually decupied the land or been constructively in possession of it under a tax deed not void on its face.

LIMITATION—CONCEALMENT.

Limitation—concealment.

16,469. Lavina Kennedy et al. vs. Sarah Warnica. Hamilton C. C. Affirmed. Daily. J. The concealment of the fact that a person is liable to an action, to prevent the running of the statute of limitations, under Section 300, R. S. 1881, must be of a positive and affirmative character, calculated to prevent the discovery of the liability, as by hiding the fact or by avoiding inquiry concerning its existence. Where the party knows the fact, or is in possession of the means of detecting it, and neglects to bring his action within the time limited by the statute, he will be deprived of his remedy. The rights of the heirs is not greater than the rights of the party entitled to the action.

Appellate Court.

EVIDENCE-PRACTICE. 1,034. Jonathan Cleiand vs. Emanuel J. Applegate. Noble C. C. Affirmed. Bein-hard, J.

hard, J.

(1) Where a bookkeeper who made entries made in the course of business, testified generally to the cocurrences as disclosed by the entries and to the correctness of the entries, but stated that the particulars and dates had escaped his recollection, it is not error to admit the books containing the entries in evidence. (2) Where part only of the testimony of a witness is excluded on objection, a motion for a new trial on the ground of the exclusion of the testimony should specify what particular part of the testimony objected to was ruled out. CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE - BREACH - INSTRUC

TIONS—PRACTICE.

1,095. Alexander Killian vs. Lida J. Hulen.
Daviess C. C. Affirmed. Ross, J.

(1) There is a breach of a contract to marry (1) There is a breach of a contract to marry when one of the parties to it marries another.

(2) To make instructions a part of the record under Section 535, R. S., 1881, the exceptions, signing by the judge and dating on the margin are not alone sufficient; they must be filed as a part of the record as required by Section 533. The record must affirmatively show the filing.

CRIMINAL LAW-POINTING PIREARMS. 1,062. Charles Graham vs. State of Indians Noble C. C. Affirmed. Lotz, J. (1) To constitute an offense under Section 342, Elliott's sup., it is sufficient if a firearm is willuily and purposely pointed at another by one over ten years old, whether with or without malice, or whether the firearm is loaded or unloaded. (2) The evidence tends to sustain the verdict.

PLEADING AND PRACTICE. 768. Walter A. Wood Mowing ard Reaping Machine Company vs. Gerhardt Neihouse. Poscy C. C. Reversed. Davis, C. J. Where a complaint is to recover for two specific articles sold, an answer purporting to be to the entire complaint, but which alleges a breach of warranty or one of the articles as a defense to the entire complaint, is bad.

Cause of the Encampment Saving. The column of words over the signature of Eli Lilly fails to present a single new argument to justify the action of making Wm. Fortune a present of property that was not owned by the donor. Your editorial attacks the vulnerable part of the column, i.e., attacks the whole of it. the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

the whole of it.

Permit me to touch briefly upon an issue that has as yet been untouched. The miracle of the loaves and fishes is familiar to all. If Colonel Lilly's statement be true, that the entire credit of economical management is due to the sagacity of the Commercial Wonder, then I say give him the balance.

When preparations were made for entertaining the old soldiers it was expected that the veterons would, as they usually do, spend nearly a week at the Encampment. Had they done so, the funds would have been inadequate. The majority of the guests were anxious to go to the World's Fair, and more than half of them did leave this city be one they had been here two days. On the third day there wasn't enough left to form a corporal's guard. This is the real reason of the unexpended balance. To say that any one man is to be credited with the sawing is bosh, and any attempt to put him in possession of all or any of the funds so saved is misappropriation.

If it be true that Colonel Lilly vowed "by

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

Colonel Lilly, in making his decision to present William Fortune 5,000 of other people's money, consulted John W. Murphy and Albert Sahm, and they "fully agreed." While Colonel Lilly was in the mood, why did he not ask the opinion of the people who created and owned this und! Neither of the gentlemen named owned the money; if they had, their decision would have been entirely different. Please continue your good work until the proper thing is done.

GEYSER. To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

The "Departure" That Did It.
To the Editor of The Indianapolis News: To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

"These demands were made for the reason that an entire departure was contemplated by Mr. Fortune in the management of the Indianapolis Encampment as compared with any heid before, etc."

The early departure of the guests from our city is the departure which reduced the expenses and left \$17,000 in the hands of the committee. Why the entire \$17,000 was not divided is a mystery.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS thinks it is an THE INDIANAPOLIS News thinks it is an outrageous state of affairs that enables the owner of an iron mine to make \$2 per ton on iron ore while the miner only gets 4 cents per ton for mining it. Would TRE News have the miner who has not a cent invested in the enterprise get the same income per day as the one who has perhaps a million dollars invested?

[Texas Siftings.]

"That's a beautiful cost you have on. How much did it cost you?"
"Twenty-five cents."
"Why, how is that?"
"Oh, the confounded tailor sent it home by express and I had to pay the charge."

Our Eik in England.

Twenty elk from the State of Wyoming have been sent to England and placed in a park. An attempt will be made to breed them in that country. Seaweed Charcoal

In France large quantities of charcoal are made from seaweed. Twenty tons of fresh scaweed, or four tons of dry weed, produce

It Never Fails. The best way to down an opponent in an argument is to let him get through and then sell "Rats."

The huge guns of modern navies can only be fired about seventy-five times before

THE GREATER NEW YORK.

A PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF GREAT CITTES.

The Area Which the New City Would Cover-Many Reasons For the Consolidation-Community of Interests.

[Harper's Weekly.]



HERE has elapsed a quarter of a century since Mr. Andrew H Green began his agitation for what is now spoken of as the 'greater New York." Of recent years the movement has made some progress, especially among the people of the city of New York and of the outlying rural communities of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester counties. The

strongest opponents of consolidation have been the politicians of the neighboring city of Brooklyn. The people of the communities immediately interested in the subject have not had an opportunity to fully express their opinion, and it is now proposed, in a bill that will be submitted to the Legislature at its coming session, to give them that opportunity. This bill has

the towns of Westchester county lying between the Harlem and the Bronx were long since annexed to New York.

THE COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS The community of interests which exists about the waters of the harbor of New York seems to demand unity of administrati The mere statement of the number and diversity of governments under which the population dwelling on these shores carry on trade and commerce and conduct their social and domestic affairs is an argument against the continuance of this extraordinary and crude state of things. In the first place there are two States, each claiming and ex-ercising jurisdiction over the navigable waters. Within the radius of sixteen miles in all directions from the City Hall there are people who draw their sustenance from this city living under these two State governments, and sev-eral city, town, village and county governments. Within four miles of the City Hall there are five city govenments. Within ten miles there are seven city governments. Three New Jersey counties and five New York counties border the waters

five New York counties border the waters of the harbor and its eastern approach. More than a score of town governments and a still greater number of village governments administer the affairs of the communities which would all be brought under one administration if the proposed consolidation should take place.

The existing condition of things creates conflict and annoyance where there should be unity and concord. New York's prosperity is not the prosperity alone of those who dwell between the East and North and Bronx rivers; it means the prosperity of those who spend their days in our downtown streets and their nights beyond our jurisdiction, and those too, whose trade and jurisdiction, and those too, whose trade and professions minister to the wants and pleasures of the smaller communities. New York is mainly dependent on her surrounding waters, and yet the actual jurisdiction of the city as it exists to-day is over a very small part of those waters. The policing of small part of those waters. been prepared by the commission of which the harbor is in the hands of the various

FLUSHING QUEENS UPPIER JAMAICA KINGS COUNTY

THE GREATER NEW YORK

Mr. Green is a member. It is called the "Commission of Municipal Inquiry," and among its members are citizens from every county that would be affected by the adoption of the plan of consolidation. Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan is the member from Brooklyn. No one has had more to do with the growth of that city for the last generation than Mr. Stranahan, who has enjoyed the rare distinction of seeing while he is still living a monument erected to him in

the city which he has served so well. The commission was appointed under an act of the Legislature which was passed in 1890. tion of consolidation shall be submitted to tion of consolidation, shall be submitted to
the people to be voted on at the next general election of the State. The people vote
in their several election districts, and the
result of the vote in each city, village and
town is to be reported by the Secretary of
State and filed in his office. Nothing is to
be determined by this vote except the preferences of the people of the various localities. If any further steps are taken toward consolidation they will be taken by
the Legislature, and the Legislature will
probably not disregard the opposition of
any important community to the surrender
of its separate municipal or political existence.

in possession of all of any of the lunds so saved is misappropriation.

If it be true that Colonel Lilly vowed "by the horn spoon" that anless he was made absolute monarch, and could have the only living Commercial Wonder as his deputy monarch he would not accept the chairmanship of the committee—I say if this was true, why did you not, as a caronicler of events, publish it at the time? This comes so late that there is Illushing, reaches Long Island Sound at Ititle Nock Ray. Passing through the at the time? This comes so late that there is irrost on it.

Of all the deliberate people I have ever heard of, the city attorner surely takes the prize. If he should continue in office until 1800, I doubt if by that time he shall have tormed an opinion in this nasty case whereon three-fourths of the people have expressed themselves vehemently and indignantly. Will you kindly jog this somnolent officer and ask him to "get a move" on himself before the next city election?

Ajaz.

Flushing, reaches Long Island Sound at Little Neck Bay. Passing through the middle of the bay and turning to include Hart's Island, which is already the property of New York, it enters the county of Westchester through the channel that divides Hunters Island from Glen Island. Crossing the county it includes the three great suburban parks and reaches the Hudson at Mt. St. Vincent, immediately

sities. If any further steps are taken to ward consolidation they will be taken by ward consolidation they will be taken by the probably not disregard the opposition of any important community to the surrender of its separate municipal or political existence.

For Proposition Double in the consolidation of the proposition of the propo

local governments, and where there is such a diversity of administration there must be that conflict of authority which conduces to the profit and immunity of the law-breaker.

PRACTICALLY DWELL TOGETHER. The people who inhabit the territories included within the boundaries already described practically dwell together. Their interests and their well-being require that they should be under one local government. It is unfortunate that two States are neighbors at this point, for an ideal greater New York would include Jersey City, Newark The bill which is to be presented to the Legislature simply provides that the questimpossible, for the State of New Jersey impossible, for the State of New Jersey would be unwilling to surrender to the municipality such a large and valuable part of her territorty, and the administration of two sets of State laws by the authorities of twe sets of State laws by the authorities of one city would be impracticable. The best that is possible is doubtless the union of the territory suggested. If anything, this is less than it ought to be, for the people of Yonkers, Tarrytown, Mt. Vernon and New Rochelle are quite as deeply concerned in the municipality as those who dwell within the territory marked off for consoli-dation.

It certainly should not be possible for the

All Druggists sell it for 75c per bottle, and refund your money if it fails. For sale by Geo. W. Sloan, 22 W. Wash. St. Will Pantzer, 54 W. Wash. St.

CONVERT your Buggy, Express Wagon into a Sleigh at Small Cost. We make only one style and size which is adjustable to fit any ordinary easure or business vehicle. AL STEEL, no matt; ble iron.



A set of 4 Runners DELIVERED, EX. PRESS PREPAID, to any point East of the Rocky Mountains for \$8.50 CASH, which is one-half the price of any com-peting attachment, or will ship C. O. D. on receipt of \$2.50 to cover charges. PIONEER MFG. CO., Columbus, Ohio.



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and the various forms of cozems, ache, pimples, blackheafs, roughness and in fact everything detrimental to beauty.

Ladies can be successfully treated by mall by sending this advertisement and 6 cents for postage and receive the Madame's valuable book. "Beauty Culture" free. Address MME. M. REMA. Cordova Building, Indianapoils, Ind. Ladies calling take elevator at 25 W. Washington street, between Illinois and Meridian streets, to Parlors, Suite 14.

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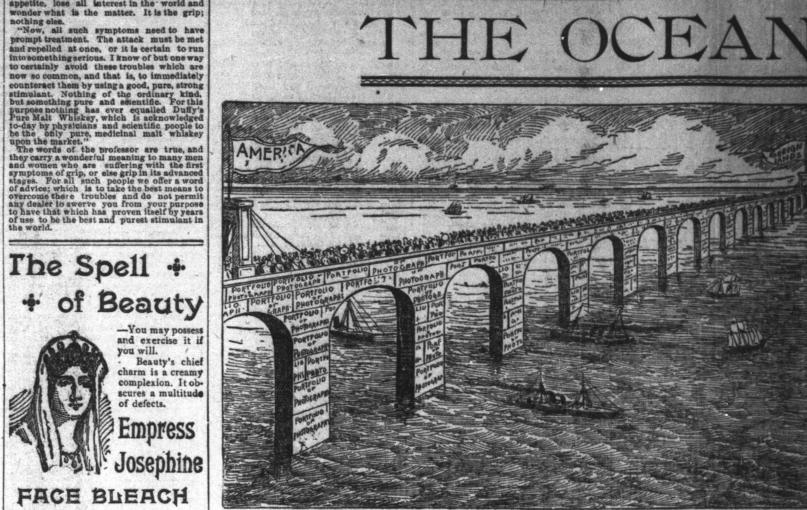
13 North Meridian Street.





HAVE.

THE OCEAN



This nineteenth century, the greatest in the history of the world, has witnessed some grand achievements. More progress has been made in the arts and sciences, in literature and liberty, and, in fact, in every line of human endeavor, in the last fifty years than in all the preceding centuries together. Any attempt to enumerate even the new inventions which have wrought such wondrous changes would be a lengthy task. Franklin captured the lightning with his kite, and to-day the earth is encircled with a belt of electricity. Through the genius and energy of Morse the bottom of the ocean became the bed of a cable which flashes messages back and forth from the old world to the new. Before long it is more than probable there will be telephonic connection between this country and Europe, and conversations across the ocean will become as common as on the streets of our cities. The mistress of the White House can tinkle, tinkle, the little bell and call up Windsor Castle:

"Halloo! halloo, there! is that you, Victoria? This is Frances; say, the baby has a tooth; it's the very first one, and she isn't fretting a bit."

"Well, Frances, I am glad to hear it; as a mother of experience I know what it is to have fretful children during teething; Albert Edward was just awful."

Ocean steamships have, by improved machinery, reduced the time in crossing to about five days, and there is no little talk about building a tunnel from the American shore to some point in Europe. In the face of what has been done, none of these gigantic enterprises are impossible. In fact they do not even compare with what we have ourselves ac-

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

* HAS -*-

BRIDGED THE OCEAN

We have accomplished the most herculean enterprise of the age. Heretofore it has only been those

RIDE IN CHAISES

Who could go to Europe and enjoy the wonderful sights and scenes of the old world. But to-day those

Can go as well, for though ours is a toll bridge, the fee is so small that no one need be debarred from

OUR * PORTFOLIO * OF * PHOTOGRAPHS

Is the bridge we have constructed, and it is a work of both mechanical and high art. These Portfolios contain reproductions of all that is grand and inspiring in the entire world. Each photograph is a gem of itself, and each PORTFOLIO IS A CROWN OF SIXTEEN GEMS.

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Cut out six coupons of different numbers, one for each day in the week, and send of bring them to THE NEWS office with four two-cent postage stamps, to pay cost of mailing, wrapping, etc., and we will send you series number seven.

If you have missed any of the previous issues, you can obtain them by remitting us 25 cents for each one. Address "Coupon Department,"

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

During this month the Dry Goods business is usually supposed to hiber-nate—go into its hole—as it were. NOT SO WITH US

We not only propose to stay out, but offer such inducements on our we will bring you out also.
We will retail stuff during this sale, not at wholesale prices, but at less than wholesale cost. You who know

us, know that we make no promise without producing the proof.

COME SEE

THE ANNUAL REMNANT SALE

L.S. AYRES 8 CO

Julius C. Walk, Bingham & Walk,

TWOTIMESOUT

The Window Bargain Sale THIRD TIME THE CHARM

Christmas and New Years both fell on Monday, and as we always keep holidays, FAMOUS WINDOW BARGAIN SALE

GREATER THAN EVER NEXT MONDAY'S WILL BE A "HUMMER" The Window Bargain Sale has come to stay—every Monday, except when a holiday may come.

MAKE UP FOR LOST TIME Don't miss it.

ASTMAN SCHLEICHER & LEE

Window Bargain Sale Every Monday.

STORE CLOSED

Taking Stock.

Extract of Beef

The standard for purity. flavor and wholese Its quality never varies and it is the same to-day as when first put up by its inventor, the great chemist, Justus von Liebig, whose signature it bears, 5

BEEF TEA, free from fat

or gelatine, and indispen-

In Improved and Economic Cookery.

mound warms warms FOR NEW YEAR'S

PELOUBET'S SELECT NOTES INTERNATIONAL LESSONS FOR 1894. Price in store 75c, or by mail 85c

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YOUR TEETH MARY C. LLOYD Boom 10 Stetcher's Bank. DENTIST Opposite New York Store.

NEW AGRICULTURAL BOARD. anization Effected-The Officer Elected-Fair Busines

The new State Board of Agriculture or-ganized at the State House yesterday afternoon. The organization was effected pub-liely. It followed a private session of the old board, which adjourned sine die. There was an effort on the part of Mr. Maze to postpone the organization until a time and at a place where the public would not be so well represented, but the opposition of Mesers. Davidson, J. E. McDonald and Officer prevented this. The organization was effected by the election of the follow-

President—J. M. Sankey, Terre Haute. Vice-President—W. B. Holton, Indianapolis, Treasurer—Edward J. Robison, Indianapo-Secretary-Charles F. Kennedy, Indianapo-

After the election a committee was provided for by the adoption of a motion made by Mr. Downing to revise the rules of the board and arrange the premium lists differently. This committee, which has not yet been named by President Sankey, was instructed to report to the general meeting of the board fixed for February 27. Upon this committee will rest largely the responsibility of practically rearranging the entira Fair. The rules will be amended so as to exclude members of the board, or their families, from exhibiting, and the committee will provide some new attractions.

It is expected that this committee will work in harmony with representative members of the Commercial Club and Board of Trade, and for this reason W. B. Holton, it is stated, will probably be a member of the

committee.

The board adjourned after fixing the bond of Treasurer Robison at \$35,000. The executive committee was notified to meet this morning to take up the work of the new board.

Bradley, Holton & Co. He has not been identified with the Fair work in any capacity other than that of an exhibitor. Mr. Sankey, the president, is a retired farmer and breeder, living in Vigo county, and has been deeply interested in the work of the board since he became a mem-ber, five years ago. He was not opposed for president. He accepts the office at a time when the affairs of the board are in a somewhat critical state. The members be-lieve that his business judgment will be worth much to the board in the trying year

worth much to the board in the William to come.

Of the executive committee, M. S. Claypool is a horseman of Muncie, W. A. Maze a swine-breeder of Sharpsville and Charies Downing is secretary of the Greenfield Fair Association. W. W. Hamilton is, from Greensburg. Mr. Maze and Mr. Hamilton are old members. Mr. Robison, the new treasurer, is secretary of the Fidelity Building and Loan Association and treasurer of the Indianapolis Driving Club.

PUBLIC MEETING TO-NIGHT. Laboring Men Will Discuss Improvements-The Committee.

A meeting has been called by the work-ngmen for the Criminal Court room at 7:30

Nicholas Kline, sixty-nine years old, died morning at his home, 361 Spring street.

He came from Lachen, Bavaria-where he was born-to this country in 1833. He lived at Tiffin, O., at Cincinnati, at Louisville, where he learned the shoemaking trade, and finally came to this city in 1853, where he has since lived. About eleven where he has since lived. About eleven years ago he gave up his business—shoemaking—on account of his sufferings from inflammatory rheumatism. This disease had confined him to his bed for nearly eight years. In 1847 he married Mary A. Schwartz. In 1839 he joined the German M. E. church, but atterward withdrew and joined the German Evangelical church. The funeral services will be held at this church Sunday. His wife and six children survive him—William Henry, Louis, George and Henry, of this city; Sarah of Muncie, and Mary, of Connersville.

Under the call issued by Chairman Mobres, of the Republican county committee, the several wards and townships

Moores, of the Republican county committee, the several wards and townships will be entitled to the following representation in the district convention to be held here January 18:

First ward, 12; Second ward, 16; Third ward, 16; Fourth ward, 14; Firth ward, 9; Sixth ward, 14; Seventh ward, 11; Eighth ward, 8; Ninth ward, 9; Tenth ward, 7; Thirteenth ward, 6; Twelfth ward, 7; Thirteenth ward, 6; Twelfth ward, 7; Thirteenth ward, 4; North Indianapolis, 7; Brightwood, 4; Center, southeast, 2; West Indianapolis, 7; Decatur township, 2; Franklin, 2; Lawrence, -3; Perry, 3; Pike, 2; Warren, 3; Washington, 4; Wayne, 8.

In the country the meetings on Saturday will be held at 1:30 p. m. In the city and suburban towns they will be held at 7:30

P. M. AFTER HIS CHILDREN.

Noises of the Night. Since the murder of merchant policema Watterson people living in that part of the

city have been more or less nervous at night. A few nights ago unearthly screaming and hideous cries were heard between Highland Place and Mississippi street. Then there was a regulation dull thud, suggestive of trouble or violence. A brave Southern girl, who was visiting one of the Southern girl, who was visiting one of the families living near by, went out to ascertain the cause. She found that Thomas and Maria were giving a concert on a fence, and the dull thud had been caused by the usual boot-jack striking against the fence. Her only comment exhibited her true Southern philosophy. "It is bettah Januawahy fust thahn April fust."

Democratic District Conventions. The district conventions of the Demoratic party next Monday for the election of cratic party next Monday for the election of a new State committee will be held at the following places: First district, Evansville; Second district, Mitchell; Third district, North Vernon; Fourth district, Lawrenceburg; Fifth district, Martinsville; Sixth district, Richmond; Seventh district, Indianapolis; Eighth district, Terre Haute; Ninth district, Lafayette; Tenth district, Logansport; eleventh district, Peru; Twelith district, Ft. Wayne; Thirteenth district, South Bend.

Baby Accidentally Hanged. put her seven-months old child in a baby carriage while she went out to look for one of her other children. There was a hole in the front of the baby carriage which had been patched up with strong twine. The child slipped through the hole during its mother's absence and was found hanging by its neck. It was dead. A physician was called at once but could render no help to the child. The coroner returned a verdict of accidental death. Mrs. Kuhler, of 223 Hamilton avenue

An Elwood land agency is trying to induce the Jenney Electric Company to move from Indianapolis to Elwood. Gas and lands are offered. Mr. Jenney says that it will take a substantial inducement to cause

a removal. The company employs ordinarily about seventy-five men. This week it shipped to California a fifty-six horse-power motor for a mine pump, and last week one of equal capacity to Rochester, N. Y.

AGAINST THE WILSON BILL. Protests From Chelmati, the Iron Regions and Northern Indiana.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—At a meeting of business men yesterday afternoon to take action against the passage of the Wilson bill, Mr. Lowe Emerson presided. A form of petition was adopted and arrangements made for circulating it for signatures to be presented to representatives in both branches of Congress. Resolutions were adopted, as representatives of the leading industrial and commercial interests of Cincinnati and the tributary region, protesting against the adoption of so radical a measure at this critical time, and expressing the belief that such legislation will not enlarge American markets, but will reduce the revenue of the Government and cripple nearly every branch of manufacturing in the great central West, and that it would lead to ruinous reduction of wages. The resolutions also declare the belief that the sentiment of wage-earners, manufacturers and merchants, without regard to party lines, is now practically unanimous against the passage of this extreme bill, and therefore arge giving prompt and full expression of this sentiment to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Ohio and adjoining States.

Against Free Iron Ore. WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., January 4.—The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to draft a resolution protesting against the placing of iron on the free list, have prepared the following:

Resolved, That the chamber looks with dismay upon the clause in the Wilson tariff The new officers of the board are not tembers of long service. Mr. Holton, the tembers of long service. Mr. Holton, the discepresident, is a member of the firm of radley, Holton & Co. He has not been

against the free-iron-ore provision of the Wilson bill is to be sent to Congress from St. Louis county. An effort is being made to secure the signature of every voter on the Vermillion and Mesaba iron ranges. One of those pushing the movement is A. E. Humphreys, a life-long Democrat.

Protests From Northern Indiana. LAPORTE, Ind., January 4.—A petition caring the signatures of two thousand woolen-mill operatives protesting against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill was for-

warded to Washington yesterday. Similar remonstrances representing other branches of industry are in circulation in every anufacturing town in northern Indiana. WILL SHOOT HIM ON SIGHT.

lames F. Caldwell Threatens to Kill the Notorious Jere Dunn.

NEW YORK, January 4.- Last night Jero Dunn and two of his friends strolled into the cafe of the St. James Hotel. They walked up to the bar and ordered drinks. Just as they did so, James F. Caldwell, the well-known starter at the race-tracks, happened along. He also walked up to the bar o'clock this evening. The object is organization to bring about action from the city, if possible, for the further relief of the working people. Charles W. Rider, John W. Lehman and James Liter, who have taken this affair in hand, say that one thing desired is to procure, if possible, the \$12,000 of the city money held by the Commercial Club and to apply the same to the uses of the city, including the improvements and the cicaning of the streets. This money used in this way, they say, would after a material relief to many, and would at the same time go to some permanent needs. This committee would prefer work and wages to any other plan of relief. D. F. Kennedy and other speakers have been invited.

Death of Nicholas Kline.

Nicholas Kline, sixty-nine years old, died and also ordered a drink. He had scarcely

the incident over.

An hour later Caldwell succeeded in getting into the Hoffman with the evident intention of shooting Dun. The latter, how-ever, was ready for him, but friends again interfered and bloodshed was avoided. Caldwell was ejected and left swearing he would kill Dunn on sight.

Jere Dunn is the notorious gambler, who a few years ago, shot and killed, without provocation, "Jimmy" Elliott, an ex-prize fighter, and then an old man. Dunn is regarded as a very dan-gerous man. AMENDED ARTICLES SIGNED.

Both Corbett and Mitchell Agree To Fight In Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., January 4.—Both Corbett and Mitchell yesterday signed amended articles to fight, within the counties of Duval or St. John, on the 25th inst., for the purse originally offered. The Duval Club people still confidently expect that it will come off at their club-house here, and

His Wife Eloped With Another Man and Took Them With Her.

UTICA, N. Y., January 4.-Martin M. Becker, of St. Louis, has arrived here in pursuit of his wife and two children and her alleged paramour, G. R. Mechin, of St.

Mrs. Becker and party reached here ahead of him. Upon arrival, Becker went to the home of his wife's parents in Whitesboro, five miles from here, and saw his children. He also saw his wife, but they failed dren. He also saw his wife, but they failed to come to any agreement. Mr. Becker was visited by Alexander McKenzie, his father-in-law, and they had a long talk together. To a reporter Mr. Becker said: "There is no change in the situation at present, but I am determined to secure control of my children, and will eventually. It is possible that legal proceedings will be commenced in a few days."

ONE OF THE TOLLIVERS. A Backwoods Girl Shoots a Man Wh Insulted Her.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., January 4.-Nan Tolliver, a comely backwoods young wo-man, who handles a Winchester as dexterously as most girls do the needle, taught a young man at Ceredo that mountain girls are bad people to trifle with. She came to Ceredo on Christmas to visit her brother, the notorious Craig Tolliver, and a few days

An Appeal to Indianapolis and a Cita tion of Examples to Follow.

from close observation and large experience as a landscape engineer, in the construction and maintenance of parks.

In talking with the Park Commission of this place a few days ago, I was asked to give a description of some of our parks. They were greatly surprised to learn that Indianapolis did not have a single public resort. That Indianapolis needs more park space. No one

dianapolis needs more park space, no one questions, and it is certainly not with pride that we compare the beautiful public parks of other and even smaller cities to our own. The expense of acquiring, constructing and maintaining public grounds is great, but when once constructed the cost of yearly mainte-nance is not great, when the pleasure given and good done the city at large is considered. Even such a small place as Richmond has "Glen Miller," a most beautiful place, which is kept and improved each year by the city. The purchase of this place by the city was accomplished by an issue of park bonds to the amount of \$50,000. The cry of this age is for parks, for breathing space, for public places of resort. In the past these things were over-looked and all available space was cut into

resort. In the past these things were overlooked and all available space was cut into lots.

One can hardly imagine what New York would be without its Central Park, or Philadelphia without its Fairmount, or Baltimore without its Druid Hill Park, and the large number of other parks in these cities—even Washington, with its 331 parks and receivations, had to have more, and the beautiful Rock Creek Park was established. These places cost an enormous amount of money, especially Central Park, and some of the property in the Rock Creek Park at Washington was held at it a square foot; but it was money well spent, if we judge from the pleasure that is derived from visits or the many thousands.

The yearly cost of maintaining these parks is considerable. Los Angeles, although only one-half the size of Indianapolis, has several nice parks. The amount spent by the commission for new improvements and maintenance was about \$40,000 for the year 1893, and much new work was done.

The annual report of the park commissioners show that a large amount was done, and recommends that Westlake Park be increased in size, as it is imadequate to accommodate the crowds of people who flock there on Sundays and holidays. This is one of the recently improved places. Three years ago there was a small stream running down a narrow valley and forming a small pond; a large dam was built, the adjacent grounds improved and now there is a lake of seventeen acres from six to sixteen feet deep, surrounded by twenty-three acres of land, laid out most beautifully.

The park shows many new ideas in the way of economical construction, which I was very glad to learn. A portion of Elysian Park has been turned over to the State Horticultural Society for experimental grounds. This park is almost unimproved, but still the commissioners recommend the condemnation of more property to make it larger for the future needs of the city.

park is almost unimproved, but still the commissioners recommend the condemnation of more property to make it larger for the future needs of the city.

This sketch is only given to show how we lag in relation to public grounds. Properly will never be purchased at a lower rate than now, and now is the time to push things. After the main work on a park is done it must be cared for properly. Crown Hill Cemetery is a good example showing the taste and skill of the engineer in charge. When I designed the State Fair Grounds, it was thought to donate to the city the northwestern corner of the grounds, to be laid out after my plans and maintained by the city as a public park; but what a contrast there would have been between a well-kept corner and the balance of the grounds, which were laid out, never graded or edged properly, never planted and not maintained at all as a landscape spot should be.

Had Mr. John P. Frenzel remained at the head of the Citizens' company, I believe Fairview Park would have been a credit to the city, but the improvement has been slow—my plans for this place were only preliminary, but formed the groundwork of a fine place.

An ordinance should be passed by the Council creating a park commission, composed of three progressive men, one of whom should be an engineer, well-skilled in landscape architecture. Let the commission begin the acquisition of land and the improvement of parks at once.

Indianapolis can do this and do it well, if

acquisition of land and the improvement of parks at once.

Indianapolis can do this and do it well, if her citizens once get it into their heads, but while all this may be done, do not let us have a second monument job, for, I verily believe, the landscape work about the base of the beautiful monument is the worst lever laid my eyes on. I am open to any questions in regard to these matters, either professional or otherwise, and will answer them free of charge.

Los Angeles, Ca'., December 29. Not Too Demonstrative.

[Atchison Globe.] When a man approves of anything his wife does he numbles his approbation. RHLUM ATISM.

Guaranteed, for 50 cents a bottle, at any first-class drug store, or at Perry's, 149 E. Washing-ton street.

Not a Fantasy, But a Beal Courre Came a woman to my store yester ar er d y before; asking me why No. 9 (is tals ...enry D berore; asking me way No. 9 (is this lenty D. Burghelm?) Don't you think it would be wise, just right now to advertise? I've been looking for your ads., on the Irchi page, in the rear, in the middle, far and near, since Decembir of last year. I'm not one of the 400; don't now make year. I'm not one of the 400; don't now make any blunder; you can see by my attire; fly dress is not V-shaped or loose Empire. I am one of the 32,000 subscriber; of The News, the paper which I think only worthy of peruse, when something is told of your No. 9, of all the day's topics which you give in rhyme. They talk about their circulation and "Trip around the world to see." Mine is as good as theirs ever dare to be; I haven't bee; born nor rased in this country; I half from near Nashville, in good old Brown county. Tell me Mr. 9 what they pay you for thymes. A visit with a bill for malays and dines. county. Tell me Mr. 9 what t ev pay you for rhymes. A visit with a bill for dollars and dimes. You say they charge you, those folks at The News; it's time then that they my subscription shall lose. That'll leave them justifity-one hundred and ninety-nine; all on account of H. D.

BURGHEIM'S BUSY JEWELRY HOUSE.
Watch cleaning, 50c. Main spring in watch, 50c.

Open Year Around. The Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren county, Indiana; big hotel, steam-heated, electric light, covered passageway to bath-house. The only place in the world you can get a magnetic miueral mud bath and a lithia water. Rate is low-\$14 a week pays for everything. Send for printed matter. Address H. L. Kramer, general manager, Indiana Mineral Springs, 1nd.

You Should Always
Have Short's K. K. (Kough Kure) in the house.

Have Short's K. K. (Kough Kure) in the house.

No Question.

There is no question when you are baid as to whether you want hair or not. Of course you do: and if you do, you should have your scalp examined and if the follicles are present you will be treated on a guarantee to cure or you pay no money. An examination, which will cost you nothing, may prove to be worth thousands of dollars to you. If your mustache is slow in growing, or thin, and you desire that facial adornment which nature has not given, we will produce a heavy growth of hair on your face or ask no pay. Professor Birkholz, the German hair specialist, has established an office at 164 N, Delaware st., where you can be treated under guarantee. Call or write.

A New Pile Remedy

Has created a sensation among physicians by its wonderful effects in speedily curing every form of piles. It is called the Pyramid Pile Cure. It is cheap and simple to use, but nothing removes the isease so quickly, safety and surely. Any druggist will get it for you.

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If You Kough at Night Short's K. K. will set you right. Excursions to California! Lowest Rates For rates and dates call on or address A. H. Sellars, city passenger agent I. E. & W. railroad 46 S. Illinois st., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Undertakers, Kregelo & Whitsett. Carriages, Crown Hill, \$2.50. Telephone 564. Carriages, Crown Hill, \$2.50; to south Yards, \$2.00. Offices: Bates House, Union station and 115 N. Delawarc st. Telephone 534.

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That people suffering from piles will enthem for years or submit to dangerous, pacturel and expensive surgical operations, whithe time there is a painless, certain, iasting which gives instant relief and costs but a tril is called the Pyramid Pile Cure and can be fat all drug stores. Any druggist will get it you if you ask him.

The Old Scotch Rheumatism Treatm

All property-owners are cordially requested to call and get a new calendar. C. W. OAKES, 77 E. Market, representing Continental Insurance Company, New York; Germanis Insurance Company, New York; Agricultural Insurance Company, New York; Manchester Insurance Company, England. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures sick headache.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castori

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MONDAY EVENING at 7:30, Jan. 8.

SCHOOLS-COLLEGES-MUSIC. Boom 60, Piaza Building. Office hours, 9 to 11 a m. 2 to 3 p.m.
Instruction given to a limited number of bupils, in free-hand Drawing. Composition and Landscape Painting, in oil. Scientific methods used.

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Large Stock New Patterns

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